جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت آموزش و پرورش
[illegible]

انگلیسی

ENGLISH

سال چهارم دبیرستان

۲۸۴

بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

مقدمه

«ما انقلاب خود را به تمام جهان صادر می‌کنیم»

امام خمینی

از آنجا که صدور انقلاب اسلامی تنها با صدور فرهنگ اسلامی میسر می‌شود ما موظفیم مردم جهان را با اندیشه‌های اسلامی آشنا کنیم و این مقصود جز از طریق ارتباط و گفت و شنود با مستضعفین و مردم کشورهای مختلف جهان تأمین نخواهد شد. قدرتهای استکباری در گذشته و حال، با تسلط بر نقاط مختلف جهان، زبان خود را نیز در بسیاری از مناطق رواج داده و آن را یا جانشین زبانهای بومی کرده‌اند یا بصورت زبان دوم مردم درآورده‌اند. زبان انگلیسی درحال حاضر در جهان چنین موقعیتی دارد و ما برای گفت و شنود با بسیاری از مردم جهان نیازمند به دانستن این زبان هستیم.

دشمنان انقلاب اسلامی می‌کوشند تا با تبلیغات دروغین خود چهرهٔ زیبای الهی این انقلاب را درنظر مردم جهان زشت جلوه دهند و این وظیفه ماست که با برقراری ارتباط هرچه بیشتر، حقایق اسلامی را برای مردمی که تشنه حقیقت‌اند بازگو کنیم. زبان انگلیسی یکی از ابزارهای لازم برای برقراری این ارتباط است.

علاوه بر این، ما مصممیم که خود را از وابستگی‌های علمی و صنعتی و اقتصادی نجات دهیم و به خودکفائی برسیم و به همین دلیل باید بتوانیم از کتابهای علمی موجود جهان استفاده کنیم. بیشتر این کتابها به زبان انگلیسی نگاشته شده و آشنائی ما با این زبان، وسیله‌ای است که ما را در راه رسیدن به خودکفائی کمک خواهد کرد.

شرکت چاپ و نشر ایران

تهران – کیلومتر ۱۵ جاده مخصوص کرج

خیابان داروپخش – تلفن: ۴ – ۹۴۱۱۵۱

انگلیسی

سال چهارم دبیرستان

۱۳۶۸

صفحه‌پرداز **منصور رضائی**

طرح جلد از **محمدعلی کشاورز**

چاپ از **شرکت چاپ لوحه**

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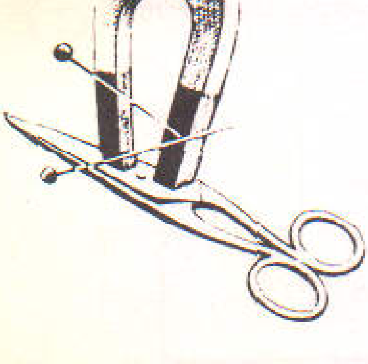
THE DISCOVERY OF ELECTRICITY

Twenty - five hundred years ago a Greek by the name of Thales discovered that when he rubbed a certain material against his clothes, it would attract feathers and a few other light objects. He called this material, which is usually referred to as amber, "elektron".

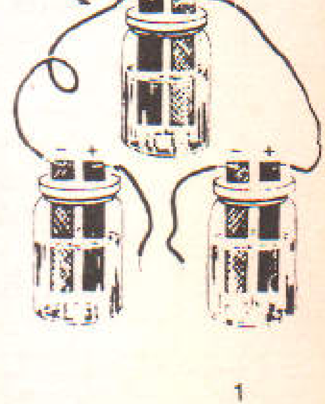
Seven hundred years later a Roman named Pliny read about Thales' discovery and made some more experiments with amber. He believed that rubbing the amber against a piece of cloth, especially woolen cloth, gave life to the amber.

Then fourteen hundred years later an Englishman named Gilbert conducted some more experiments.Gilbert read what Pliny had written about his experiments with amber and was very interested in them. He tried the same experiments and got the same results. Then he conducted some experiments with other materials. Soon he discovered that many things acted exactly like amber. He named this property of the materials "electricity".

At first only small discoveries were made about electricity, but each small discovery encouraged the scientists in their search for the secret of the strange force. Then more important discoveries were made. An American named Franklin found that lightning was merely a large amount of electricity. An Italian named Volta discovered that when certain metals (for example, zinc and copper) were placed in salt water and connected by a wire, they created electricity. A Dane named Oersted found that magnetism and electricity had similar properties. And finally an Englishman named Faraday discovered that electricity could be created with a magnet.







Faraday's discovery completed a series of studies that stretched over twenty-five centuries; however, he cannot be considered the discoverer of electricity. His work was based on the work of many other scientists, including Pliny and Thales. Each of them discovered a little bit of knowledge and wrote it down for others to read. Gradually, these small bits of knowledge were put together, and as they were, more and more of the mysteries surrounding electricity were solved.

Lights, radios, movies, telephones, automobiles, phonographs, airplanes and many, many other things in our daily lives depend on electricity; and strange as it may seem, its origin goes back to one day when a scientist observed that rubbed amber would attract a feather.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why are Thales and Pliny important?
2. Why isn't Faraday considered the discoverer of electricity?
3. How are rubbed amber and movies related?
4. What is the main aim of the writer of this text?

Grammar

Compare these sentences:
(1) I painted the walls last week.
*(2) I **had** the walls **painted** last week.*
*(3) I **got** the walls **painted** last week.*

The first sentence means that I did the work myself; the second and *third sentences (causative sentences)mean that I did not paint the walls* myself, I asked or employed someone else to paint the walls for me. Causative sentences are constructed as follows:

subject	+ have/get	+ object	+ past participle
I	had/ got	the walls	painted

In such sentences we can mention the person who did the work:
(4) I ***had Ahmad paint*** *the walls last week, i. e. Ahmad painted the walls*
present tense
(for me).

NOTES:
It is possible to use "get" instead of "have":
*I **got Ahmad to paint** the walls last week.*
infinitive
Use do, does, or did to change "have" or "get" into negative or question.

EXERCISES:

1.

Do this exercise following the model.

Model: The repairman fixed my watch.
I had my watch fixed.
I had the repairman fix my watch.
I got the repairman to fix my watch.

1. David cleans their room every day.
2. The boy polished my shoes an hour ago.
3. Richard will paint Mr. Green's room tomorrow.
4. The dentist took her tooth out last week.
5. A mechanic will repair Robert's car soon.

2.

Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the verb *have* and the past participle of the verb in brackets.

1. He's going to ..... (cut hair)
2. She ..... (repair car) yesterday.
3. I ..... just ..... (take out tooth)
4. I'm going to ..... (type letter) tomorrow morning.
5. I must ..... (renew driving licence)
6. You can ..... (take photograph) here.
7. Next time, Farshid is going to ..... (paint kitchen)

3.

Study the examples and then change the sentences to the construction "have something done".

Example:

I'm going to the hairdresser's. She'll cut my hair.
I'm going to the hairdresser's to have my hair cut.

1. I'm going to the dentist's. He'll take the tooth out.
2. I'm going to the optician's. He'll test my eyes.
3. I'm going to the garage. They'll repair the car.
4. I'm going to the photographer's. He'll take my photograph.
5. I'm going to the passport office. They'll renew my passport.

In Other Words

1. *Choose the word which is closest in meaning to the word in italics (synonym). Only one answer is correct.*

1. My mother has baked two pies today and has *sliced* one of them in pieces.
   a. arranged b. cut c. prepared d. spread

2. He lives in a house *remote* from any village or town.
   a. far away b. removed c. knocked down d. outside
3. He was still *puzzled* about following the directions we gave him.
   a. confused b. frightened c. displeased d. surprised
4. The room looked *dim* when all the windows were shut and the curtains were drawn.
   a. shiny b. clear c. bright d. dark
5. The children's clothes were *soiled* after they had played in the garden.
   a. pure b. clean c. clear d. dirty

2. *Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word in italics (antonym). Only one answer is correct.*

1. Many people *opposed* building a new highway because of the cost.
   a. objected to b. argued with c. agreed to d. battled against
2. He *concealed* his identity by wearing a mask.
   a. covered b. conserved c. revised d. revealed
3. Soldiers who fight together are *comrades*.
   a. neighbors b. partners c. relatives d. enemies
4. A storekeeper *displays* things he wants to sell so customers will know what he has.
   a. offers b. hides c. directs d. counts
5. The *smart* dog found his master, who was hiding behind a door.
   a. coward b. wise c. stupid d. wild

Tense Review

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. They often .... fishing but catch nothing. (to go)
2. He still ...... new books from the library every week. (to get)
3. A baby ...... when it is hungry. (to cry)
4. The baby ...... because it is hungry now. (to cry)
5. The sun ...... when we went out. (to shine)
6. I came in while he ...... a letter. (to write)
7. I ...... him since last week. (not to see)
8. I won't go until I ...... the truth. (to know)
9. I'll be ready before you ...... ten. (to count)
10. I wish I ...... his name. (to know)
11. My friend ...... me for many years when I met him last week. (not to see)
12. He never stops ...... questions. (to ask)
13. It's no good ...... him to help you if he says he can't. (to ask)
14. Did you see her ...... the office? (to leave)
15. Wood ...... on water. (to float)

16. We have decided ...... a trip next summer. (to take)
17. She ...... already ...... her homework. (to do)
18. The war between Iran and Iraq ...... out in 1980. (to break)

Word Building (1)

In each of the following exercises, use the root word to form words that can be used correctly, both in sense and form, in the sentences below.

Example: ***care***

(a) He is a very .... driver so he has never had an accident.
Answer: *careful*

(b) He drives so .... that he is sure to have an accident before long.
Answer: *carelessly*

1. able

(a) I'm sorry that I will be .... to attend the meeting tomorrow.
(b) We are lucky to have so many men of great .... on our staff.

2. act

(a) .... speak louder than words.
(b) Apart from teaching English, the school organises a number of outside .... for students.
(c) He gets bored when he has no work to do. He can't stand being ....

3. attract

(a)The greatest .... of the country is its wonderful climate.
(b) She is a very .... child.

4. comfort

(a) Sit down and make yourself ....
(b) They suffered great .... on the journey because of the intense heat.

5. cook

(a) People say that electric .... are cleaner than gas ....
(b) I found the recipe in a .... book.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following text very carefully; then answer the questions.

I was having dinner at a restaurant when Harry Steele came in. Harry worked in a lawyer's office years ago, but he is now working at a bank. He

gets a good salary, but he always borrows money from his friends and never pays it back. Harry saw me and came and sat at the same table. He has never borrowed money from me. While he was eating, I asked him to lend me $2. To my surprise, he gave me the money immediately. "I have never borrowed any money from you." Harry said, so now you can pay for my dinner.

1. Where was the writer having dinner?
2. Who is Harry?
3. Where did he sit?
4. What did the writer ask him, and what did he do?
5. What did he ask the writer to do?

LESSON TWO

LIFE IN DESERTS[1]

(part one)



The desert regions of the world are shown in black

Just over two hundred years ago, a Secretary of the Royal Society in England, Dr Blagden, carried out an interesting experiment. Together with some friends, a dog and a piece of raw steak, he entered a room where the air temperature was 126°C. Forty–five minutes later, everyone came out in good health, but the piece of steak was cooked and ready to eat.

Nearly fourteen percent of the Earth's land area is covered by desert regions which have a high temperature and where conditions are very dry. The highest air temperature ever recorded on Earth, 58°C in the shade, was measured in the Sahara desert. Although such a high temperature has been recorded only once, temperatures often reach 50°C in the hottest parts of the world. When there is no cloud cover, heat quickly radiates back from the Earth into the sky after nightfall. When this happens, the temperature quickly drops. Such cold nights are important to the survival of desert plants and animals.

In this environment of hot temperatures and dry conditions, plants and animals have become specially adapted to survive. Many plants cope with the problem of drought by avoiding it. They survive as seeds which lie dormant in the soil, often for many years. The seeds start growing only when it rains. When this happens the plants grow up quickly and produce

1. desert [dez'ərt]



Apart from a few cactus plants, the Mexican desert appears desolate. It is hard to imagine that many animals and plants could survive. At night, animals emerge from their underground homes and hunt for food in the cool night air.

new fruits and seeds in a short period of time. These new seeds will become the next generation of plants.

Many desert plants survive drought in other ways. They often have specialized roots which collect water over as wide an area as possible. Others produce long roots which search for water at depths up to 100 m below the surface. All plants lose water through their leaves. Many cacti[1] have spines in place of leaves to stop too much water being lost. Other plants have thick, waxy leaves for the same reason. Many larger plants, including cacti and trees, store water in their stems for use later on.

Vocabulary Practice:

Complete the following sentences with the words given.

carried out raw survived radiates adapt cope drought dormant stem condition

1. The .... of a plant supports the branches.

---

1. cacti [kæktaI]

2. The paintings have .... for over 400 years.
3. Cats seem to .... themselves very well to indoor life.
4. They .... the job well.
5. .... milk has not been pasteurized.
6. A .... of three months ruined the wheat.
7. The artist's talent for painting was .... until her teacher discovered it.
8. The sun ....light and heat.
9. She was busy but was able to .... with the extra work.
10. My room is in a messy.....

Grammar:
Future Continuous

The future continuous is formed with will + be + present participle or with going to + be + present participle.

I / He / They will be working tonight.

1. The future continuous expresses an action that will be in progress at a *given time* in the future.

e.g.
Reza has his last English exam on Friday morning.
On Friday night, *he'll probably* ***be celebrating*** *with his friends.*

2. The future continuous also expresses an action that will continue to happen at *different times* in the future.

e.g.
Teacher: Welcome to this class. In this course, you will have a test after every chapter, a midterm exam and a final exam.
Student: Is that all?
Teacher: No. I ***will be giving*** *surprise quizzes* ***from time to time.***
Student: And ***I'll be having*** *headaches* ***all quarter.***

3. The future continuous expresses an action that will happen at an ***unknown time*** in the future.

e.g.
Ali: Did you get a letter from your brother in Sirjan?
Reza: No. Not today.

Ali: You haven't heard from him for a month. Aren't you a little worried?
*Reza: No, **I'll be hearing** from him soon.*

Exercises:

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What will you probably be doing at eight o'clock tonight?
2. Which assignments will you be working on tonight?
3. At this time next year, what will you be doing?
4. Where do you think you will be living next year?
5. Will you be studying this summer?
6. What will be happening at 12:00?
7. At what time will the president be making his speech on television?
8. At 10:00 today, which class will you be having?
9. When will the president and prime minister be meeting with the reporters?
10. If it has not stopped snowing by tomorrow morning, what will most people be doing?

Look at the Suffixes in the following sentences.

I did well in my monthly examination. (examine)
That is a very useful invention. (invent)
The description was very clear. (describe)
When did you study multiplication? (multiply)
Write your signature on the bottom line. (sign)
The two – color mixture was very interesting. (mix)
It will be my pleasure to help you. (please)
He did not mind his son's appearance. (appear)
What is the difference between the two words? (differ)
Where will the marriage ceremony take place? (marry)
It was a very important discovery. (discover)
The announcer *told us about the president's arrival. (announce* – arrive)
They are my favorite actor and actress. (act)
The typist made a beautiful flower arrangement. (type – arrange)
Our building was decorated with lights and flags. (build)

NOTES:

1. A large number of suffixes are used to change verbs into nouns. See appendix on page 79.

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs made from the nouns in parentheses.

Example: Will the teacher .... us on suffixes? (examination)
Will the teacher examine us on suffixes?

1. If you .... blue with yellow, it will make green. (mixture)
2. Who .... the electric light? (invention)
3. Didn't you .... the letter you wrote? (signature)
4. I hope our relatives will .... today. (arrival)
5. Are you able to .... a pencil? (description)
6. The brightest star usually .... in the south. (appearance)
7. Are they planning to .... next year? (marriage)

REVIEW

Direct / Indirect Speech

Change the following from Direct to Indirect Speech or from Indirect to Direct Speech.

1. The principal said to us, "Don't be late for class tomorrow."
2. He said to us, "Please sit down for a few minutes".
3. She said, "I'm going to visit my aunt now."
4. The man said, "I'll tell him to come and see you later."
5. He said to me, "Where are you going?"
6. The shopkeeper asked him, "When will you come again?"
7. The visitor asked me, "How far is it to the post office?"
8. The teacher said to us, "Have you read your lesson?"
9. The boy said to his father, "Don't you want to help me with my homework?"
10. He asked me, "Do you know who is coming?"
11. The commander told the soldiers to fire.
12. The doctor asked us not to waste his time.
13. He asked me where I lived.
14. They asked us why we hadn't invited them before.
15. His friend asked him if he had taken his pencil by mistake.

Idioms:

Only one answer is correct in each case. Choose the word or phrase from the alternatives given which is closest in meaning to the words in italic type.

1. We don't go to the theater regularly, *just off and on*.
   a. frequently
   b. occasionally
   c. accidentally
2. She talked *on and on* telling us all about her house in the country.
   a. continuously
   b. one by one
   c. separately
3. I see him *now and then* at lunch time walking along the street.
   a. at last
   b. too late.
   c. off and on
4. The meeting *broke up* and each of us went home.
   a. started
   b. came to an end
   c. was put off
5. Naturally I am *more or less* tired after such a long trip.
   a. in some degree
   b. very much
   c. in a high degree
6. *Many a man* has had the bad experience as I.
   a. many men
   b. few men
   c. only one man
7. I'll *give you a ring* before we meet.
   a. ring the bell
   b. give you a finger ring
   c. telephone you
8. It was an accident; the child didn't mean to break the dish, so there is no reason to *lose your temper*.
   a. to keep quiet
   b. remain calm
   c. become very angry
9. The main thing to remember, if the man starts any trouble, is *to keep cool*.
   a. remain calm
   b. become angry
   c. be extremely pleased

10. When you said that I was the top student of my class, I was sure you were *pulling my leg*.

a. encouraging me

b. making fun of me

c. examining me

Reading Comprehension

Dentists always ask questions when it is impossible for you to answer. My dentist had just pulled out one of my teeth and had told me to rest for a while. I tried to say something, but my mouth was full of cotton - wool. He knew I collected birds' eggs and asked me whether my collection was growing. He then asked me how my brother was and whether I liked my new job in London. In answer to these questions I either nodded or made strange noises. Meanwhile my tongue was busy searching out the hole where the tooth had been. I suddenly felt very worried, but could not say anything. When the dentist at last removed the cotton - wool from my mouth, I was able to tell him that he had pulled out the wrong tooth.

1. Had the dentist pulled out one of the writer's teeth or not?
2. Did he ask several questions or not?
3. How did the writer answer?
4. What was his mouth full of?
5. Why did he feel worried?

LESSON THREE

LIFE IN DESERTS

(part two)



Most desert people are nomads. The Tuareg of North Africa are typical nomads. They live in tents which are open on one side to let the air in. The tents are often made from woven goat hair.

Animals in hot climates are not able to store water. However, they can conserve it. Desert rodents have specially adapted kidneys to help keep water in the body. The camel swallows the drippings from its nose to save valuable water. Some animals are even able to change their own environment and make it more humid. The kangaroo rat seals itself in its burrow[1] during the day. The water vapor in its breath gradually accumulates, making the atmosphere of the burrow very moist.

Many desert animals can survive for long periods without water. The camel can do this but finally it makes up for it by drinking large volumes in a very short time, often as much as 50 litres in less than twenty minutes. This is equal to the amount of petrol a driver puts into a large car when

1. burrow[bʌrəʊ]



The dromedary, or onehumped camel, is well adapted to a desert environment. It can go for long periods without drinking. The hump absorbs heat and carries a store of fat.

filling up at a gas station. Some animals such as the addax from the Sahara and the kangaroo rat from North America never drink water. They get all the moisture they need from the food they eat.

Apart from a shortage of water, the other main problem faced by animals in hot climates is that of overheating. Most desert animals are nocturnal[1] and are able to take advantage of the cooler nights. They stay in the shade, underground, during the day and come out at night to find food.

Other animals have developed special ways of cooling down. Certain parts of the body are adapted as radiators for this purpose. The fennec fox from Africa and the North American jack rabbit have extra long ears. These contain many blood vessels and they provide a large surface across which heat can pass. As blood flows through the ears it brings heat from the body. This heat radiates from the ears into the surroundings. In this way, the animal cools down. The African elephant uses its large ears in the same way. When it flaps them, its body surface increases by about twenty per cent. This increased surface allows more heat to be radiated and this cools the animal.

Desert animals and plants live in the world's hottest and driest environments. Even humans have adapted to such conditions. Bedouin tribes have roamed the great Arabian Desert for thousands of years, and

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1. nocturnal [nɒkt 3: nl]

the hostile Kalahari has been successfully invaded by groups of Bushmen over the centuries. These special adaptations for survival in hot, dry climates are many and varied and all have evolved over very long periods of time.

(Adapted from "Patterns of Life on Earth" Cambridge Science Universe, 1984)

Vocabulary

Complete the following sentences with the words given.

conserve humid burrowed vapor (vapour)
accumulated nocturnal radiator developed hostile adaptation

1. *Try to .... your strength for the end of the race.*
2. Through the years he .... enough money to buy a farm when he retired.
3. The owl is a .... bird.
4. We found that the air was very .... near the sea.
5. We could smell the gasoline .... as the gas tank of the car was being filled.
6. Rabbits have .... the ground for miles around.
7. The .... of an automobile gives off heat very fast and so cools the water circulation inside it.
8. Scientists have .... many new drugs to fight disease.
9. He made a good .... to his new school.
10. Their .... looks showed that he was unwelcome.

Grammar:

Future Perfect

The future perfect is formed with will + have + past participle.

I / he / they will have finished

1. The future perfect expresses an action that will be finished *at some time in the future.* English speakers do not usually use this tense unless the completion of the activity is clear.
   a. ***The next time we meet, I will have finished** my Masters degree.*
   b. *Ahmad already has his Masters, and he **will have received** his Ph.D. **before he's twenty-nine.***

2. Time expressions beginning with ***"by"*** or ***"before"*** usually accompany this tense. Time expressions beginning with ***"in"*** are also used: *in a week, in two hours*, and so on.

c. ***By the end of this week,*** *we will have finished this review of tenses.*
d. ***By the end of this quarter,*** *we will have studied gerund and infinitives.*
e. ***Before this quarter*** *is finished, the students in this class will have taken twenty quizzes.*
f. *Our instructor will have gotten his new car* ***in two weeks.***
Adverbs such as *already, probably,* and *certainly* are placed after the first auxiliary.
g. *By the end of this week, we will* ***certainly*** *have finished this review.*
h. *Don't worry. Before the meeting begins, I will* ***already*** *have cleaned the hall.*

Exercises:

1 – *Answer the following questions in complete sentences.*
1. By 12:00 what will your father already have done? (give two actions)
2. By what time will your father have gotten ready to go to dinner?
3. Before the day is over, how many meetings will he have had?
4. By 12:30 today, will you have finished lunch?
5. Will you have finished today's homework assignments before eleven o'clock tonight?
6. By the time you finish your studies in Tehran, will your parents have had a chance to visit you here?

2 – *Put the verbs in brackets into the future continuous tense. Make any necessary changes in the word order.*
1. This time next month I *(sit)* for my English exam.
2. When you arrive I probably *(pick)* fruit.
3. When we reach Rasht it very likely *(rain).*
4. I *(wait)* for you when you come out.
5. When you next see me, I *(wear)* my new coat.

3 – *Put the verbs in brackets into the future perfect tense.*
1. I *(finish)* this book by tomorrow evening.
2. By this time tomorrow we *(have)* our examinations.
3. By the end of next year I *(be)* here twenty-five years.
4. I'll still be here next summer but Reza *(leave).*
5. I *(finish)* this lesson in twenty minutes.

Look at the underlined prefixes in the following sentences.

My mother <u>dis</u>agreed with my plans.
India is an <u>in</u>dependent country.
He was led to an <u>un</u>clean room.
He was quite <u>im</u>patient with her.
He <u>mis</u>pronounced many English words.

NOTES:
1. The prefixes *dis*-, *in*-, *un*-and *im*- usually give a word the opposite meaning.
2. The prefix *mis*- indicates something "done wrongly".

EXERCISE *Write the opposite form of the words in parentheses.*

Example: That sign will certainly mislead them. (lead)

1. Does your cousin always .... with you? (agree)
2. Our teacher showed us an .... paragraph. (complete)
3. Who is the most .... member of the group? (fortunate)
4. She gave a .... answer to the question. (honest)
5. The truck driver .... the policeman. (obeyed)
6. He believed that gold would bring him .... (happiness)
7. They worked .... on the play. (patiently)

Increase Your Vocabulary
Fill in the blanks with proper words.
1. Good drivers are always expected to .... the rules of safety.
   a. greet b. observe c. include d. supply
2. It is impossible to .... a foreign language without paying attention to repetition and practice.
   a. grant b. supervise c. master d. respond
3. He is an experienced guide; I have a lot of .... in him.
   a. confidence b. assurance c. understanding d. cooperation
4. We went to the seaside today; the sea was ...., and we had a good swim.
   a. rough b. stormy c. calm d. dangerous

5. He .... something into my ear, but I didn't hear him.
   a. named   b. whispered   c. broadcast   d. echoed
6. The huge tiger .... the people who were camping in the woods.
   a. excited   b. activated   c. terrified   d. delighted
7. The police have been .... the murder for a long time.
   a. arresting   b. investigating   c. judging   d. performing
8. The prisoner .... the charges that were put forward against him.
   a. denied   b. recovered   c. complained   d. permitted
9. Although lots of houses were destroyed, most people .... the earthquake.
   a. tolerated   b. crashed   c. displeased   d. survived
10. After studying medicine at the university for six years, he wished to .... in heart surgery.
   a. inspect   b. undergo   c. specialize   d. specify

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. Which subject did you enjoy in high school?
2. Were you studying or working before you came here?
3. What are you planning to study at the university?
4. Have you always been interested in this field?
5. Have you been enjoying your English lessons so far?

Reading Comprehension

At the North Pole the sun doesn't rise in the morning and set in the evening. There the sun rises and sets only once a year. On March 21 it rises above the horizon. On that day, however, it doesn't go higher in the sky. In the next twenty- four hours the sun circles once round the horizon, like a ball rolling round the edge of the world. Then each day it circles a little higher above the horizon. By June 21 the circling sun is about a quarter of the way above the horizon. This is the highest point. After that the sun starts falling. Sunset comes on September 22. Then the long winter night begins. It, too, lasts six months.

1. How many times does the sun rise and set at the North Pole?
2. When is the sun first seen at the North Pole?
3. How does the sun reach its highest point?
4. How long does night at the North Pole last?
5. When does the long winter night begin?

LESSON FOUR

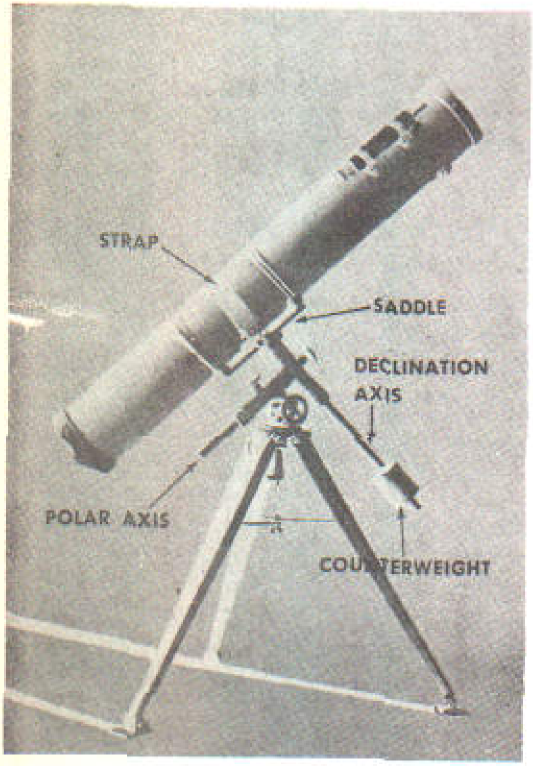
STARS AND PLANETARY SKIES

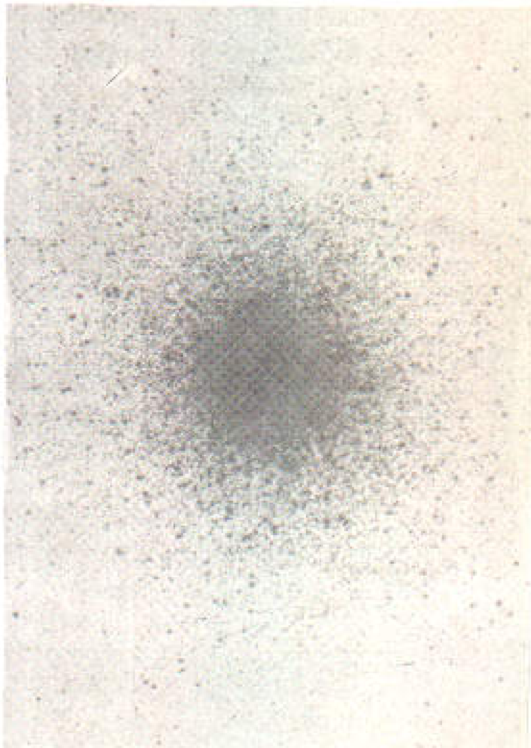
Stars

We have learned that our sun is a star, and that the other stars in the sky are like our sun. The other stars look different only because they are very, very far from us. As a matter of fact, they are so far away that even the world's greatest telescopes show them only as points of light. The only star whose surface we can see is our sun.

There are thousands and thousands of stars that our eyes cannot see. You can prove this by means of a simple experiment.

Choose a small portion of the sky where no stars are clearly visible to your eyes. Then look through a powerful telescope. You will see more and more stars as you use more powerful telescopes. In each case, the telescope will reveal hundreds or thousands of stars, or suns, where your eyes could not see even one.





Planetary Skies

To us, on Planet Earth, the sky is blue and we would not expect a sky to be any other color. However, on Mars, our nearest neighbor, the sky is not blue; it is bright pink.

According to planetary scientists, the Martian atmosphere is filled with fine red dust particles. And the sunlight that is reflected off these reddish dust particles is a pinkish color. Thus, planetary skies of at least two different colors are now known to exist in our solar system alone, the blue sky of Earth and the pink sky of Mars.

Multiple Choice Questions

Check the best answer for each sentence.

1. Stars look like points of light only because ....
   a. they are suns.
   b. they are very far away.
   c. we can only see them at night.
2. You can prove that there are many thousands of stars in the sky by ....
   a. choosing a dark portion of the sky.
   b looking at clearly visible stars.
   c. looking through a telescope.
3. Powerful telescopes reveal ....
   a. stars where there aren't any.
   b. the surface of many stars.
   c. stars where your eyes can't see any.
4. Planetary skies ....
   a. are blue or pink.
   b. are always pink.
   c. may be many different colors.
5. Distance makes the stars in the sky ....
   a. look different from our sun.
   b. look like our sun.
   c. look very light.

Grammar:
Future Perfect Continuous

The future perfect continuous is formed with will + have been + present participle.

I / he / they will have been studying

The future perfect continuous is used to emphasize the continuous nature of an activity. It is used in the same way and with the same time expressions as the future perfect.

a. When I go home this summer, ***I will have been studying*** *in this city for five years.*

b. By tonight, ***I will have been working*** *for eleven hours without a break.*

Meaning

When using this tense, you must be careful of meaning. Not all verbs can be used in a continuous tense because of the meaning of the verb.

Only verbs that show continuous action can be used: *study, work, travel, write, listen, watch,* and so on.

correct: ***I will have been studying*** *English for three months by the time I take the TOEFL exam.*

incorrect: *I will have been finishing the review for the test by next week.* (Can a person keep on finishing something? No!)

EXERCISES:

1 – *Answer the following questions in complete sentences.*

1. By next year, how long will you have been living in Tehran?
2. By lunch time, how long will you have been studying?
3. By 2:00 today, how long will you have been working?
4. By Farvardin, how long will you have been writing this book?

2 – *Underline the* ***incorrect verbs*** *in the following sentences. Write the* ***correct verb*** *form on the line.*

1. Pollution is a serious problem since 1970. ___________
2. In the past, nobody was caring about the problem. ___________
3. Many countries still try to solve this problem today. ___________
4. Before everyone realized the dangers, pollution became a major threat to the environment. ___________
5. Every day, many factories have been polluting the environment. ________
6. In the early 1960s, the problem is unnoticed. ___________
7. Last week, while I am listening to the news, I have heard that pollution is now a major problem in several countries. ___________
8. I am in Tehran for two months, but I have not been buying a car yet. _____

9. Last month, I am thinking about buying a used car. ________
10. My father has sent me a lot of money last month, so now I can buy a new car. ________
11. By this time next month, I am driving a new sports car. ________
12. I went to a car dealer last night, but he already closed. ________

Word Building (2)

In each of the following exercises, use the root word to form words that can be used correctly, both in sense and form, in the sentences below.

1. ice

a. He was afraid to drive the car because the roads were ....
b. It's very hot. Would you like an .... drink?

2. friend

a. I'll always value your ....
b. A very .... voice answered the telephone and I suddenly realised I had dialled the wrong number.

3. custom

a. It's not .... in this country for the bride's father to pay for the wedding.
b. You must be polite to ...., otherwise they'll go away or complain to the manager.

4. dust

a. The room was so .... that it was obvious that no one had lived there for a long time.
b. Take a .... and clean the furniture.

5. live

a. It's about time you earned your own .... I can't afford to keep you any longer.
b. All his .... he dreamed of buying a new car.
c. I'm so glad you're still .... I thought you'd been killed.

REVIEW

Passive:

Change the following into the passive voice.

1. Mr Taban teaches this class.
2. We will discuss the matter tomorrow.

3. They send the letters by airmail.
4. He has corrected our compositions.
5. Everyone can hear the news at six o'clock.
6. The soldiers defended the country bravely.
7. Did you see him in the street yesterday?
8. You ought to water the garden every day.
9. No one had seen him before.
10. They are building new houses in the town.

Reading Comprehension

No one knows who started the seven – day week. But it is thought that the week has seven days because there are seven heavenly bodies in our solar system that can be seen without a telescope. These are the sun, the moon, and five planets: Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn.

In many ancient religions these seven heavenly bodies were very *important. People worshiped them and believed that each ruled* over a particular day. Thus there were seven days from one sun's day to the next sun's day. This period later came to be called a week.

The week might have had more than seven days, however, if the people of ancient times had known about Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. But none of these planets can be seen without telescope.

1. Why is it thought that the week has seven days?
2. What did people worship in many ancient religions?
3. Which period later came to be called a week?
4. In ancient times, how could the only heavenly bodies known be seen?
5. What would have happened if the people had known the new planets?

TEST

Distinguishing between Similar Words 1

In the following exercises, you must choose which of the five words or phrases printed in italic type above each group of five sentences fits best in the space left in each sentence. The word or phrase ***must be used only once.***

1. *intend prove test think try*
   a. Do you .... to go to the meeting?
   b. The police were able to .... he was the thief, because they saw him leaving the house.
   c. I wouldn't .... of going there for my holidays. It's much too crowded.
   d. We are going to .... the machine thoroughly before we put it on the market.
   e. I don't know if I'll pass the examination but I am going to ....
2. *notice remark say talk tell*
   a. He may have been at the meeting but Ididn't .... him there.
   b. I expected the customer to .... on the lateness of the delivery but he said nothing.
   c. I've some wonderful news to .... you.
   d. Quiet, please! The president would like to .... a few words.
   e. He's only a baby. He can't .... yet.
3. *ask for demand insist keepon repeat*
   a. I'm going to .... the bill. It's time we went home.
   b. I .... on seeing the manager. The service here is terrible.
   c. The teacher .... the name of the student who broke the glass.
   d. Young children will .... causing trouble until they get what they want.
   e. If you like, I'll .... the question. Listen carefully this time.
4. *dropped fell left let spilled*
   a. Look! You've .... some ink on my clean shirt.
   How am I going to get the stain out?
   b. Galileo .... balls from the top of a tower to prove his theory.
   c. The horse .... at the first fence.
   d. We .... him stay up late last night because he had examination.
   e. He's .... the office and won't be back till tomorrow.
5. *accepted agreed approved passed spent*
   a. They .... their holidays in Damavand last year.
   b. His mother gave him a present because he had .... the examination.
   c. We asked the teacher to help us and he....
   d. The teacher looked at her work and .... it.
   e. I soon .... the new student as a friend.

In Other Words

1. *Choose the word wich is closest in meaning to the word in italics (synonym). Only one answer is correct.*

1. The firemen had to use a helicopter to *extinguish* the forest-fire.
   a. turn out b. put off c. turn off d. put out
2. In most Asian countries, people *consume* rice as their main food.
   a. earn b. plant c. eat d. digest
3. The crowd shouted *enthusiastically* after the football player scored a goal.
   a. eagerly b. indifferently c. disappointedly d. efficiently
4. The main task of the UN is to settle *disputes* between countries.
   a. battles b. arguments c. cease fires d. relations
5. When I was asked to go to the movie, the *reply* was "No".
   a. discussion b. answer c. result d. correction

2. *Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word in italics (antonym). Only one answer is correct.*

1. He *concluded* his speech by wishing everyone happiness.
   a. terminated b. reviewed c. designed d. started
2. The doctor advised the patient not to eat *raw* vegetable.
   a. cooked b. tasty c. boiled d. fresh
3. We were surprised to discover that the flowers were *artificial*.
   a. charming b. natural c. ideal d. false
4. Is it advisable to depend on such organizations to solve our *local* problems?
   a. ridiculous b. native c. fashionable d. universal
5. The population of our country has *increased* very much in the last few years.
   a. enlarged b. developed c. produced d. decreased

Word Recognition

Choose the word or phrase from the alternatives given which is closest in meaning to the words in italic type.

1 - I live quite near my school and of course I'm not *far* from the park.
   a. a long way b. distant c. away

2 - He still *intends* to open a super market in Abadan
   a. try b. mean c. attempt

3 - I am sure my son will be back *by eight*.
   a. at eight b. for eight c. not later than eight

4 - They won't be happy *unless* they look at every animal and bird in the zoo.
   a. except they look b. if they don't look c. if they look

5 - I've just rung Babak, but he *wasn't in*.
   a. he was off b. he was out c. he was away

Choose the correct answer:

A.

1. She .... dinner every day.
   a. is cooking   b. has cooked
   c. cooks   d. was cooking
2. How many times a week .... English?
   a. you have   b. you had
   c. do you have   d. you have had
3. He .... nothing at first.
   a. said   b. didn't say
   c. was not saying   d. doesn't say
4. After he .... I went to bed.
   a. had gone   b. goes
   c. will go   d. has gone
5. Let's .... here.
   a. don't sit   b. not sit
   c. not to sit   d. not sitting
6. This patient .... in the hospital since 8 o'clock.
   a. waits   b. waiting
   c. was waiting   d. has been waiting
7. The students .... the lesson better if the teacher explains it to them.
   a. understands   b. didn't understand
   c. will understand   d. doesn't understand
8. In a minute, he .... back.
   a. comes   b. will come
   c. has come   d. had come
9. She .... mathematics for the last two years.
   a. is studying   b. will be studying
   c. had studied   d. has been studying
10. We .... the portrait when she came in.
    a. hide   b. have hidden
    c. hides   d. had hidden
11. Would you rather .... here than go home?
    a. stay   b. staying
    c. to stay   d. stayed
12. While they were doing the experiment, she .... in.
    a. comes   b. is coming
    c. came   d. has come
13. He had better .... than waste his time.
    a. study   b. studied
    c. to study   d. studying

14. Three books .... from the library since the beginning of this year.
a. lost b. have been lost
c. have lost d. lose
15. He says that it .... going to rain.
a. is b. has been
c. was d. will be
16. He asked her .... the radio on.
a. don't turn b. not turn
c. didn't turn d. not to turn
17. She asked us when .... go there.
a. would we b. we will
c. we are going to d. we would
18. She asked her whether .... her name.
a. did she know b. she knows
c. she knew d. does she know
19. He .... that he liked the book very much.
a. tells b. say
c. told d. said
20. What time do you wish .... ?
a. left b. to leave
c. leave d. leaving
21. I wish I .... this book two years ago.
a. read b. had read
c. have read d. will read
22. If he were here now, what ....?
a. you would do b. you will do
c. you did d. would you do
23. We would appreciate .... your letter as soon as possible.
a. receiving b. to receive
c. receive d. received
24. Would you mind .... sooner?
a. come b. to come
c. coming d. that you come
25. They began to talk after .... the work.
a. finish b. to finish
c. finished d. finishing
26. Do you let the boys .... in the street?
a. to play b. playing
c. play d. played
27. *He used to .... when he was young.*
a. smoke b. smoked

c. smoking d. be smoking

28. I am looking forward to .... from you.
   a. hear b. heard
   c. hearing d. hears
29. I made the students .... their lessons.
   a. to study b. studying
   c. studied d. study
30. She helped her mother .... the house.
   a. to be cleaning b. cleaning
   c. cleaned d. clean
31. Neither of the climbers .... the top of the mountain.
   a. reached b. didn't reach
   c. doesn't reach d. reach
32. He could not concentrate on what he was reading and ....
   a. nor I could b. so I could
   c. neither could I d. I couldn't too
33. They were interested in chemistry and ....
   a. so did I b. so was I
   c. neither was I d. I did too
34. Both Reza and Mehdi .... at the museum.
   a. work b. works
   c. working d. has worked
35. They knew English and she .... too.
   a. did b. know
   c. do d. does
36. You ought to .... sick people.
   a. help b. be helped
   c. helping d. helped
37. How many books will each of us .... give you?
   a. has to b. had to
   c. have to d. to have
38. I heard somebody .... in the street.
   a. shout b. was shouting
   c. shouted d. is shouting
39. I saw him .... the work.
   a. that he does b. done
   c. do d. did
40. He might not .... arithmetic at the university.
   a. to study b. studying
   c. study d. studies
41. He needs .... English more.

a. to practice b. practice
c. practicing d. practiced

42. If he had been more careful, he .... had an accident.
    a. will not have b. need not have
    c. would not have d. may not have

43. I watched the children .... in the park.
    a. to play b. playing
    c. played d. plays

44. I wanted him .... to school.
    a. go b. going
    c. to go d. goes

45. He .... studying hard.
    a. used to b. uses to
    c. is used to d. is used

46. Do you enjoy .... television?
    a. watch b. watching
    c. to watch d. watched

47. Milk .... making butter and cheese.
    a. used for b. used to
    c. is used for d. is used to

48. I am looking forward to .... from high school in two years.
    a. graduate b. graduating
    c. graduated d. have graduated

49. I felt somebody .... his head on my shoulder.
    a. put b. is putting
    c. to put d. puts

50. He kept us .... for two hours.
    a. wait b. to wait
    c. waiting d. waits

B.

1. Tehran is .... capital of Iran.
    a. a b. an
    c. the d. ——

2. Tabriz is one of .... largest cities in our country.
    a. an b. a
    c. the d. ——

3. Iran is one of the countries in .... Asia.
    a. the b. an
    c. a d. ——

4. .... Karoon River is in the south of Iran.
    a. the b. ——

c. a   d. an

5. Isfahan is one of .... oldest cities in Iran.
   a. the   b. ———
   c. a   d. an
6. .... university is a place where students study.
   a. the   b. ———
   c. a   d. an
7. He left the house .... hour ago.
   a. the   b. ———
   c. a   d. an
8. The life of .... organism depends on its environment.
   a. the   b. ———
   c. a   d. an
9. The painting I bought had been painted .... hundred years ago.
   a. the   b. ———
   c. an   d. a
10. .... water is necessary to life.
   a. the   b. ———
   c. an   d. a

C.

1. "I want an easy English book."
   "This is the .... I have".
   a. most easy one that   b. easiest one that
   c. easier one as   d. easiest one as
2. "Do you have enough money?"
   "No, I need ...."
   a. many   b. more
   c. much   d. most
3. "I think the whole class is going to the museum."
   "No, ... of us are staying at school."
   a. less   b. some
   c. a little   d. little
4. "It's very cold today."
   "Yes. It was .... yesterday."
   a. less warmer   b. most warmest
   c. warmer   d. warmest
5. "Do you want any fruit?"
   "No, thank you. I've had .... fruit today."
   a. too many   b. more
   c. many   d. a lot of
6. "My foot hurts."

"You'd better see your doctor ...."

a. as soon as possibly
b. so soon as possible
c. as soon as possible
d. possibly soon

7. "You look rather tired today."
"Well, I worked .... last night."
a. too hard
b. so hardly
c. very hard
d. hardly

8. There is .... chalk to write with.
a. none
b. any
c. no
d. many

9. I think physics is .... interesting than chemistry.
a. least
b. a little
c. hardly
d. less

10. "Do you like your new school?"
"Yes. It's .... better than my previous school."
a. more
b. less
c. much
d. much more

11. "He didn't do much work yesterday."
"That's right. He .... worked at all."
a. hard
b. too hard
c. hardly
d. very hard

12. "Reza can't drive a car yet."
"Yes, he is .... young to drive."
a. much
b. enough
c. very much
d. too

13. "The weather is very bad today."
"Yes. But it was .... yesterday."
a. worse
b. badly
c. more
d. worst

14. Hamid speaks ....
a. the fast
b. fast
c. the faster
d. fastly

15. Majid always studies ....
a. hard
b. very
c. hardly
d. hardest

16. Reza is a .... student.
a. well
b. best
c. more
d. good

17. Mina cooks ....
a. good
b. the better
c. well
d. goodly

18. Javad is old .... to go to school.
 a. enough b. very
 c. too d. much

19. "He had an accident yesterday."
 "He is a .... driver."
 a. badly b. bad
 c. worse d. worst

20. Ahmad plays football .... than Reza.
 a. better b. good
 c. well d. best

21. Mahnaz is .... student.
 a. best b.better
 c. the better d. the best

D.

1. "I need a dictionary."
 "I can lend you ...."
 a. of mine b. my
 c. mine d. of me

2. I have lost my English book again. Can I use ....?
 a. yours b. of you
 c. of yours d. your

3. "Where are your brothers?"
 "They have gone to .... friend's house."
 a. their b. they're
 c. he's d. his

4. "Mina is very happy today."
 "Yes, she has done very well in .... Arabic exam."
 a. hers b. her
 c. his d. he's

5. Do you think Javad will let me ride .... bicycle?
 a. his b. he's
 c. hers d. its

E.

1. "Mother went shopping."
 "Did Mina go .... her?"
 a. by b. with
 c. for d. at

2. "Where is Javad?"
 "He is .... the yard."
 a. into b. among
 c. in d. through

3. "Did you watch TV last night?"
"No. There wasn't anything interesting .... it."
a. in b. on
c. at d. of
4. "What are you writing?"
"I'm writing a letter .... my brother who is in Isfahan."
a. with b. by
c. to d. of
5. I went there .... order to see my friend.
a. at b.in
c. of d. to
6. The teacher was standing .... the back of the class.
a. to b. of
c. at d. with
7. He came here .... Saturday afternoon.
a. on b. to
c. of d. at
8. He has been here .... two months.
a. on b. in
c. for d. at
9. He is tired .... working in an office.
a. to b. of
c. at d. on
10. He is interested .... archeology.
a. in b. to
c. with d. at
11. "Will you please turn the radio .... for a few minutes."
"I want to listen to the news."
a. on b. at
c. over d. off
12. Would you please tell me what U. S. stands ....?
a. to b. for
c. at d. with
13. I looked .... my book everywhere, but I couldn't find it.
a. to b. for
c. at d. after
14. I don't know the meaning of this word, I must look it .... in the dictionary.
a. at b. up
c. for d. on
15. Nurses should look .... their patients.

a. from b. after
c. of d. before

16. She asked her sister to take care .... the baby for a few hours.
a. of b. to
c. from d. for

17. I searched .... my pen everywhere but I couldn't find it.
a. for b. of
c. at d. from

18. I am looking forward .... hearing from you.
a. for b. to
c. from d. of

19. You must get used .... living in a small town.
a. in b. of
c. to d. for

20. He left .... doing any work.
a. with b. after
c. without d. by

21. He couldn't explain the problem .... us.
a. with b. from
c. to d. of

22. My father can't read and write. He has asked me to write a letter .... him.
a. of b. for
c. by d. with

23. These two brothers are very different .... each other.
a. from b. at
c. for d. on

24. We cannot live .... air.
a. with b. in
c. without d. among

25. I go to school .... bus.
a. by b. with
c. in d. into

F.

1. We had better go by bus, ... we?
a. hadn't b. wouldn't
c. shouldn't d. didn't

2. He speaks English very well, ... he?
a. don't b. doesn't
c. didn't d. hasn't

3. You will turn off the lights, ... you?

a. will b. would
c. won't d. wouldn't

4. They haven't arrested the thief yet, ... they?
a. have b. had
c. haven't d. hadn't

5. It isn't very cold today, ... it?
a. isn't b. was
c. is d. wasn't

6. She got used to her new school, ... she?
a. don't b. doesn't
c. didn't d. does

7. You would help me, ... you?
a. will b. wouldn't
c. won't d. would

8. We must obey the traffic laws, ... we?
a. must b. should
c. mustn't d. shouldn't

9. Your sister can look after the baby, ... she?
a. can b. can't
c. could d. couldn't

10. You don't want to be late, ... you?
a. does b. doesn't
c. do d. don't

G.

1. The man .... came to visit us this morning is my brother's friend.
a. which b. who
c. whom d. what

2. The man with ..... we were talking is a teacher.
a. which b. whom
c. that d. what

3. I read the book ...... you gave me.
a. which b. who
c. what d. whom

4. He said ...... he was tired.
a. who b. whom
c. that d. which

5. I know ...... you are thinking about.
a. whose b. what
c. that d. which

6. It is the teacher ...... decides what we must study.
a. which b. who

c. whose d. whom

7. The girl ..... schoolbag is here, is my sister.
   a. which b. who
   c. whose d.whom
8. I didn't believe ...... he said.
   a. who b. what
   c. that d. whom
9. He is the scientist ..... books I like very much.
   a. who b. that
   c. whose d. which
10. Please pay attention to ...... your teachers say.
   a. what b. that
   c. which d.who

Reading Comprehension

You have always been a space traveler. You ride the earth as it goes round the sun. Each round trip lasts one year and covers almost 600 million miles.

Each day you go more than a million miles. You go 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second. Yet the ride is so smooth you don't feel a thing.

You are always 93 million miles from the sun. You are as close in winter as in summer. The earth tilts as it circles the sun. Thus the rays do not hit your part of the earth with the same warmth at all times of the year.

1. How far does the earth travel in one day?
2. What is the distance from the earth to the sun?
3. Why is summer hotter than winter?
4. Why don't we know we are spacemen?
5. What is the text about?

Memory Work

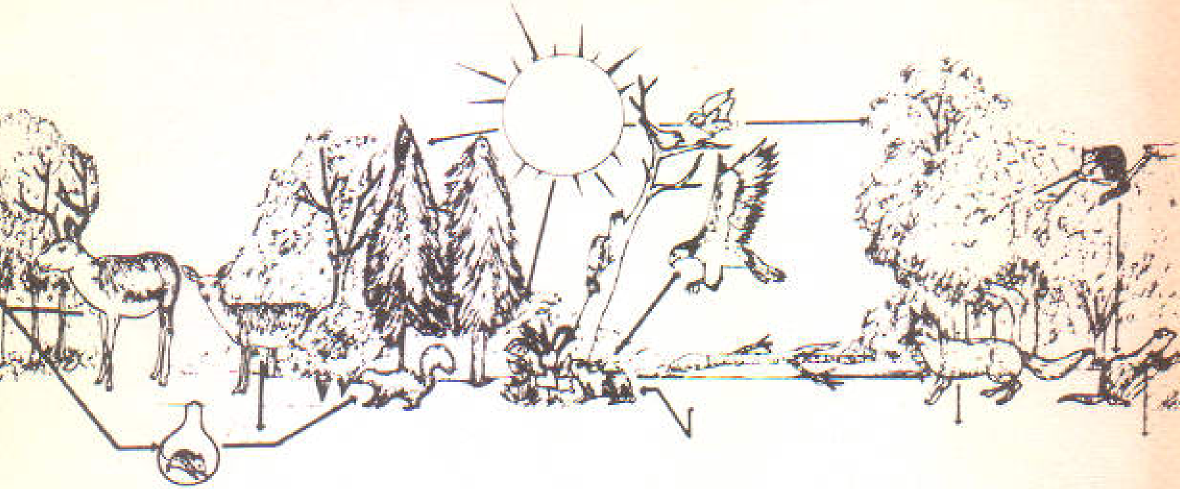
A Mother...

More than a woman, she's your
dearest friend,
always there when no one else is around,
always giving of herself,
and giving her all.

Someone that will never laugh
at your mistakes,
for your hurt becomes hers.
Always standing beside you,
never in front or behind you.
As strong as an oak tree,
yet as gentle as a morning rainfall
and as beautiful as a sunset;
everlasting beauty that will never perish,
My mother... I love her so.

LESSON FIVE

ECOLOGY



Every living thing from the largest whales and the heaviest elephants down to the smallest bacteria has its own way of life. The way of an animal's life depends partly on its own form and activities and partly on its environment. No organism lives by itself. Every organism is affected by all that surrounds it. And in return each organism has some effect on its surroundings.

An organism's environment is made up in part of such things as water, temperature, and light. These things usually change with the seasons and together make up the climate.

In addition to water, proper temperature, and light, all living organisms need raw materials and energy in order to grow. Green plants, too, get raw materials from air, soil, and water. They take energy from sunlight. Thus plants compete for the same things: sunlight, minerals in soil or water, and water itself.

Animals get food and energy from plants or from animals that feed directly or indirectly on plants, however, animals differ greatly in their needs. Each kind of animal has its own needs, and each must have a certain amount of the right kind of food.

At the same time, every organism lives as part of a group of organisms. These organisms too make up part of the surroundings. Within the group each organism competes with other organisms for food, water, and other needs. Each lives as best it can and, if possible, produces young.

Therefore, when we study an animal or plant in its natural surroundings, we are really studying much more. We are studying ecology, a word taken from Greek which means "study of the home, or surroundings."

In other words, ecology is the study of the relationships between living things and their methods of survival in their environments.

Multiple Choice Questions

Check the best answer for each sentence.

1. The life of an organism depends on ....
   a. its environment only.
   b. its own form and activities only.
   c. its environment, its form and activities.
   d. various kinds of bacteria.
2. An organism's environment is made up of ....
   a. climate, raw materials and energy.
   b. small and large animals.
   c. its own life.
   d. its own form.
3. Green plants get raw materials from ....
   a. sunlight.
   b. air, soil, and water.
   c. big animals.
   d. high temperature.
4. Every organism ....
   a. lives by itself.
   b. does not need air and water.
   c. is not a living thing.
   d. is affected by its environment.
5. All animals ....
   a. have the same needs.
   b. have different needs.
   c. depend on plants only.
   d. depend on other animals only.

Increase Your Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. The two countries reached a (n) .... to stop the war without wasting the time.
   a. document b. penalty c. ambition d. agreement

2. The driver was .... 100 tomans because he had not stopped at the red light.
   a. defined   b. designed   c. fined   d. signed
3. Switzerland was .... during the Second World War.
   a. neutral   b. populated   c. polluted   d. potential
4. They are going to .... a new technical school in our town.
   a. realize   b. found   c. raise   d. extend
5. She decided to .... herself with a cup of tea.
   a. bore   b. make   c. prepare   d. refresh
6. All candidates were required to mail their .... as soon as possible.
   a. qualities   b. functions   c. responsibilities   d. certificates
7. The local .... concerning marriage was very interesting.
   a. convention   b. isolation   c. protest   d. welfare
8. A team of experts was formed to .... new instructors.
   a. offend   b. evaluate   c. fail   d. favor
9. Two thirds of the .... were housed in an old building.
   a. professions   b. inspections   c. refugees   d. giants
10. The police were trying to .... those seriously injured in the car accident.
   a. arrest   b. record   c. disturb   d. identify

REVIEW

A. Conditionals

Put in the correct form of the given verb.

1. If Sam (to be) ...... here, he would help you.
2. I wouldn't do such a thing if I (to be) ...... you.
3. He wouldn't go swimming if it (not to be) ...... good for him.
4. If I had known him, I (to help) .... him.
5. I will do my best for him if he (to ask) .... for my help.
6. If his parents had been invited, they (to come) .... to the party.
7. I can help you a great deal if you (to want) .... me to.
8. I will go on a journey if I (to find) .... the time.
9. They (to receive) .... you kindly if you had gone to their house.
10. If you (not to ask) ...... any questions, you will not understand the lesson.
11. He (not to behave) .... like that if you had treated him kindly.
12. They will find the thief if they (to search) .... *for him.*
13. You (to be able) .... to do your homework if you had not depended on him.

14. My cousin would come if he (to know) ...... you were here.
15. If there (to be) ..... no water, there won't be any crops.

B. Comparative / Superlative

Use the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in comparative or superlative degree.

1. This is the (far) ..... road to my house.
2. His house is (far) ..... than yours to school.
3. He is (good) ...... than his brother in many ways.
4. She is (good) .... student in her class.
5. The patient is (well) ...... than yesterday.
6. For (far)..... information please call 118.
7. I have (little) .... work to do today than yesterday.
8. The (little) ...... that you can do is to forget about him.
9. The doctor says she is (ill) ..... today than yesterday.
10. She was (ill) .... when I last saw her.
11. This book is (bad) ...... than the other.
12. It is the (bad).... book that I have ever read.
13. He has bought (many) ...... story books than his sister.
14. I do (much) ...... work than you do.
15. This tree is (big) ...... than that one.
16. My book is (useful) ...... than yours.
17. I have seen the (exciting) ..... film today.
18. I suppose he is (unkind) .... than his brother.

***C.** Make questions to which the following might be replies.*

1. It's about five kilometers from here.
2. I've been studying English for three years.
3. The food in that restaurant is good, but expensive.
4. No, I don't have any money with me.
5. Yes, we go there every summer.

***D.** Answer the following questions completely using your own words.*

1. How do you get home from school every day?
2. What were you doing when I called you?
3. How often do you have English classes?
4. Did he spend much time on his homework?
5. Why are you going to the post office?

E. Idioms

Complete the following sentences with the idioms given.

1. got on	6. at last	11. come about
2. got off	7. catch up	12. so – so
3. put on	8. called on	13. left out
4. took off	9. on your own	14. out of order
5. call up	10. waited on	15. wear off

1. I waited until midnight, and ——— he telephoned.
2. After being out of the class so long, Mina had to work hard in order to ——— with the rest of the class.
3. He ——— his hat and coat and went out.
4. The chairman ——— Mr Taban to make a few remarks.
5. We ——— *the bus at 58th Street and* ——— *at 42nd Street.*
6. The boy ——— his hat and bowed politely as they passed.
7. I can't come to meeting because my son will ——— about seven o'clock.
8. "From now on you are ——— You can expect no more help from me," his father told him.
9. The effects of the drug will ——— in a few hours.
10. The printer has ——— two lines from this paragraph.
11. The elevator was ——— and I had to walk to the tenth floor.
12. The clerk asked me whether I had been ———.
13. I didn't like the movie. How about you? Well, I think it was just ———.
14. How did the accident ———?

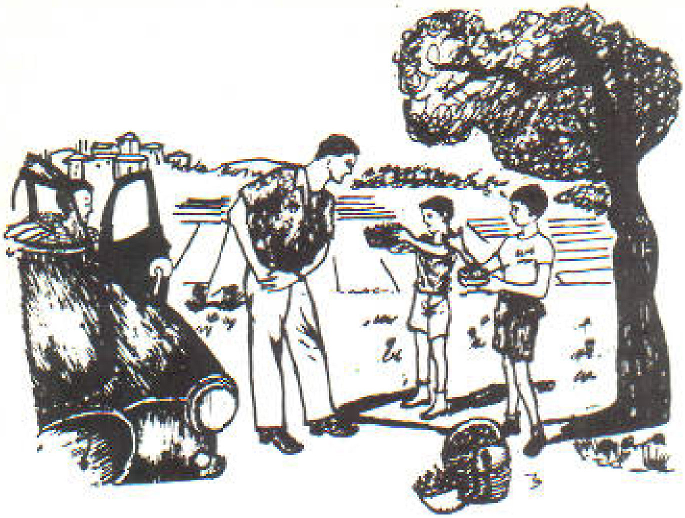
Reading Comprehension

The plane was late and detectives were waiting at the airport all morning. They were expecting a valuable parcel of diamond from South Africa. A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that thieves would try to steal the diamonds. When the plane arrived, some of the detectives were waiting inside the main building while others were waiting on the airfield. Two men took the parcel off the plane and carried it into the Customs House. While two detectives were keeping guard at the door, two others opened the parcel. To their surprise, the precious parcel was full of stones and sand.

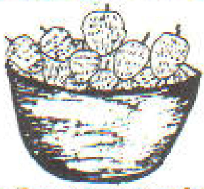
1. How long were detectives waiting at the airport?
2. What were they expecting from South Africa?
3. Where did two men take the parcel after the arrival of the plane?
4. How many detectives opened it?
5. *What was the parcel full of?*

LESSON SIX

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA



It was summer. A friend and I were driving from Switzerland toward the lovely old Italian city of Verona. Just outside the city, two small boys stopped us. They were selling strawberries that looked delicious against the green leaves in the boys' baskets.



"Don't buy them," our driver said "You will find better strawberries in Verona. Besides ...." His face showed that he did not like the two boys.

It was true that their clothes were dirty and poor. But as we looked at those two thin children with their serious dark eyes, we wanted to know more about them.

My friend spoke to the boys and found out that they were brothers. Nicola was 13. Jacopo, the smaller one, was almost 12. We bought their biggest basket of strawberries and then continued toward Verona.

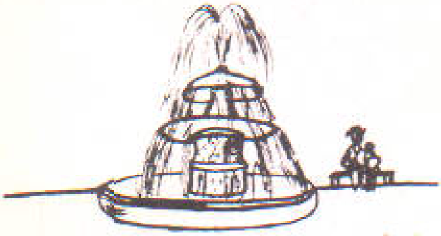
The next morning, coming out of the hotel, we saw the two boys again. They were beside the fountain in the public square, shining the shoes of men who passed by. They were very busy, but they said hello to us in a friendly way.

"I thought you sold strawberries," I said. "We do many things, Sir," Nicola answered seriously. He looked at us hopefully. "We sometimes guide people through the city, showing them places of interest."

"All right," I smiled. "You can guide us. Let's go." As they guided us

through the city, I continued to study these boys. They were children, yes, and they acted like children in many ways. But their faces were serious, and they both had an appearance of purpose that one does not often find in small boys.

In the week which followed, we saw Nicola and Jacopo several times a day. If we wanted the name of a good restaurant or a store, Nicola and Jacopo were always there to help us. They worked all day under the hot summer sun, shining shoes, selling fruit and newspapers, and guiding people through Verona. They were always busy.



One night, I saw them in the square. Nicola was sitting on the ground beside the fountain. His face looked tired. Jacopo was asleep, with his head on his brother's shoulder. It was almost midnight.

"Why aren't you at home in bed?" I asked. "We're waiting for the last bus," Nicola said. "Must you always work so hard? You both look tired."

"We are not unhappy," he said. His voice was polite, but I decided not to ask any more questions that evening. I said good night and returned to my hotel.

The next morning, while Nicola was shining my shoes, I said, "We're leaving Verona tomorrow. Can I do anything for you before we go?"

He said, "Every Sunday we go to a village not far from Verona. We usually go by bus, but tomorrow, sir, would you take us in your car?"

The next day we drove out of Verona with Nicola and his brother, Jacopo. On our way to the village I asked Nicola, "Why do you work so hard?" And he began to talk about his story.

"We are alone in the world except for our sister, Lucia. Our mother died when we were very young. Our father, who was a famous singer, died in the early years of the war. We lived in the streets of Verona because we had no one to take care of us. Then Lucia became seriously ill and we brought her to the hospital in this village. We are happy because we get enough money to pay for food and medicine."

Then Jacopo suddenly said, "Please stop here, sir." They got out of the car and said good-bye to us. But I still remember the serious and proud faces of the two gentlemen of Verona.

(Adapted from Reader's Digest Readings.)

Review of Articles (I)

Write an appropriate article ***(a, an)*** *in each blank if necessary.*

1. His brother is .... teacher; let's ask him for .... advice about English books.

2. Do you take .... sugar in .... tea?
I used to, but now I'm on .... diet. I'm trying to lose .... weight.
3. .... Mr Smith is .... old customer and .... honest man.
Why do you say that? He has been accused of .... dishonesty?
4. I have .... hour and .... half for lunch.
I only have .... half .... hour-barely .... time for .... cup of tea.
5. I have a headache and .... sore throat. I think I've got .... cold. I think you're getting .... flu (influenza).
6. I'm having .... few friends in to .... coffee tomorrow evening.
Would you like to come?
I'd love to, but I'm afraid I'm going to .... concert.
7. I see that your house is built of .... wood. Are you insured against .... fire?
8. The escaping prisoner camped in .... wood but he did not light .... fire because .... smoke rising from the wood might attract .... attention.
9. I'll pay you .... thousand .... year. It's not .... enormous salary but after all you are .... completely unskilled man.
10. Would it be .... trouble to you to buy me .... newspaper on your way home?

II. *Insert* **the** *if necessary.*

1. .... youngest boy has just started going to .... school; .... eldest boy is at .... college.
2. Do you know .... time?
Yes, ... clock in .... hall just struck nine. Then it isn't .... time to go yet.
3. He was sent to .... prison for .... six months for .... shop-lifting. When .... six months are over he'll be released; .... difficulty then will be to find .... work.
4. Peter's at .... office but you could get him on .... phone. There's a telephone box just round .... corner.
5. .... family hotels are .... hotels which welcome .... parents and .... children.
6. My parents have .... cold meat and ....salad for .... supper, ... winter and .... summer.
7. I'd like to see .... Mr Smith, please.
Do you mean .... Mr Smith who works in .... box office or .... other Mr Smith?
8. .... most of .... stories that .... people tell about .... Irish aren't true.
9. On Sundays my father stays in .... bed till ten o'clock, reading .... Sunday papers.
10. Then he gets up, puts on .... old clothes, has .... breakfast and starts .... work in .... garden.

Word Building (3)

In each of the following exercises, use the root word to form words that can be used correctly, both in sense and form, in the sentences below.

1. agree

(a) We cannot go ahead with the plan unless we have his....
(b) I'm sorry to..... with you but I think you are wrong.
(c) I don't mind the heat but my wife finds it...

2. continue

(a) Can we book seats for the film or is it being shown in.....performances?
(b) He is a good student but he.... interrupts me when I am speaking.

3. destroy

(a) The bombs caused terrible..... in the area.
(b) That child is..... He likes breaking things.

4. heat

(a) Have you got central.....?
(b) The water..... in the bathroom blew up and set the house on fire.

5. light

(a) Have you got any matches? I've left my..... at home.
(b) When I picked up the bag I was surprised by its.....

Idioms

Complete the following sentences with the idioms given.

1. get rid of	6. put aside	11. give .... a ring
2. grows up	7. came across	12. blew out
3. in hand	8. keep in mind	13. running over
4. king-size	9. look out	14. in vain
5. shake hands	10. hand in	15. sandwiched

1. My brother said, "Let's ——— Reza ——— and ask him to come."
2. While I was walking in the park yesterday, I ——— Nader.
3. The small child was about to run in front of the oncoming car when his mother shouted to him to ——— .
4. All the doctor's efforts were ——— and the man soon died.

5. It's customary in Iran when friends meet they ——— .
6. On our trip to Florida one of our tires ——— .
7. The Browns paid a lot of money for a ——— bed.
8. He says he wants to be a pilot when he ——— .
9. The police now have the situation well ——— .
10. Each student has to ——— his dictation at the end of the class.
11. You must ——— that he is younger than you.
12. My teacher told me to ——— my book and get ready for the examination.
13. It took me one week to ——— my cold.
14. While trying to avoid ——— a child, the driver turned aside and hit a tree.
15. I was ——— between two large boxes in the back seat of the car.

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What is the most popular sport in your country?
2. Did the national team have a successful year last year?
3. Has this always been the favorite sport in your country?
4. Are people still attending the games enthusiastically?
5. Does your country usually send a team to the Olympic Games?

Prepositions

Choose the best preposition for each blank.

1. I'm sure everybody believes .... something. *(at-in-on-for)*
2. My belief .... God is very strong. *(to-for-in-by)*
3. How much have the children paid .... the books? *(by-at-for-in)*
4. Writers use various ways to communicate their ideas .... their readers. *(by-on-to-through)*
5. In fact, we would have to do without .... 2000 products that are now made .... "black gold". *(by-over-to-from)*
6. Is the fall a busy time .... people who live .... farms? *(on-in-for-at)*
7. Farmers must harvest their crops and store them .... winter comes. *(after-before-by-in)*
8. When I got up this morning I warmed myself .... a kerosene heater. *(in-for-through-beside)*
9. Today dishes, clothes, kerosene and many many other things are made .... "black gold". *(of-from-in-at)*
10. It is based .... the belief that ignorance and poverty often lead .... war, so these problems must be solved. *(at-to-in-on)*

11. For many hundreds .... years, people have tried to find a way to prevent war. *(through-of-in-with)*
12. The teacher advised his students to concentrate .... their studies. *(for-on-in-at)*
13. He works .... the group of engineers .... our office. *(by-with-in-through)*
14. The beauty .... snow-covered mountains is something a person never forgets. *(at-through-by-of)*
15. It is unbelievable that so many people died .... the war. *(during-through-at)*

Reading Comprehension

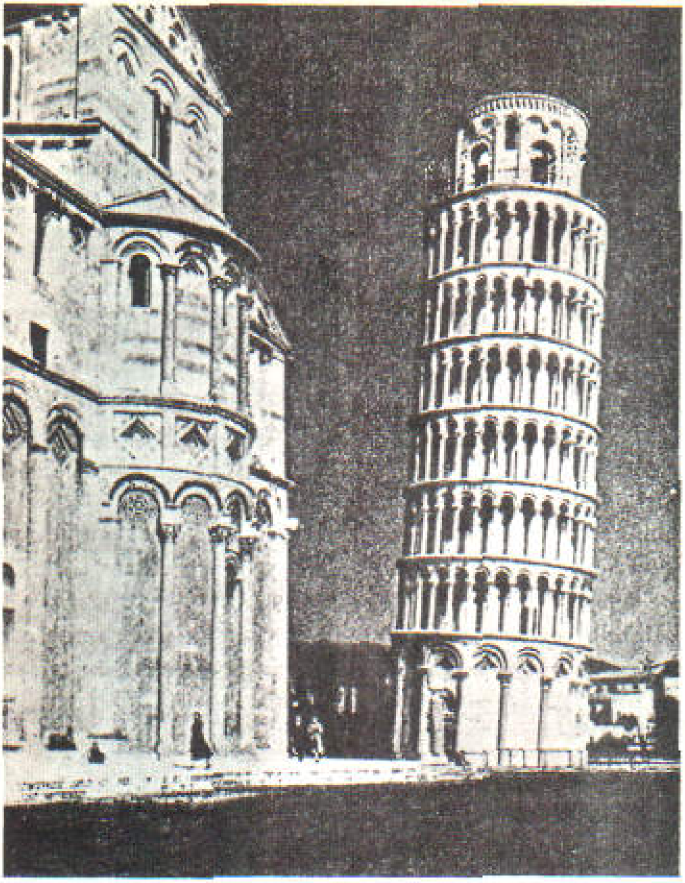
Last week I went to the theater. I had a very good seat. The play was very interesting, but I did not enjoy it. A man and his wife were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly. I got very angry. I could not hear the actors. I turned round. I looked at the man and the woman angrily. They did not pay any attention. In the end, I could not bear it. I turned round again. "I can't hear a word!" I said angrily.

"It's none of your business," the man said rudely. "This is a private conversation!"

1. Where did the writer go last week?
2. Who was sitting behind him?
3. What did the writer say angrily?
4. What did the man answer?
5. What was the misunderstanding?

LESSON SEVEN

GALILEO



The Leaning Tower of Pisa

Long ago a Greek, Democritus, said that all things in a vacuum fall at the same speed. He had not got a vacuum, but he was right. The air makes a difference. If a heavy weight and a piece of paper fall together through the air, the heavy weight reaches the ground first. The air has some resistance, and it makes the paper fall slowly; but if there was no air, the paper would fall quickly.

Aristotle said that heavy things fall faster than light things; but he was wrong.

Most of the latest scientists believed Aristotle. This remained true until the time of Galileo, the Italian scientist. Galileo (1564 – 1642) did not believe

him. He went to school at Vallombrosa, which is a place near Firenze (Florence), Italy. He tried to learn science there, but he did not like it. He went to the university of Pisa to continue his studies.

There is a famous tower at Pisa. It does not stand straight up, but leans a little more each year. Some scientists believe that it will soon fall down.

Galileo climbed to the top of the Leaning Tower, and from there he dropped two weights. One of them was heavier than the other, but they reached the ground at the same moment. The scientists who were watching were very surprised. This did not agree with Aristotle's rule.

Galileo believed that scientists ought always to make experiments. He said that they ought not only to sit in universities and talk; they ought to do something. They ought to watch the results of their experiments, and describe them honestly. Then they could learn more about science.

Many people of that time believed that the earth never moved. The other planets and the sun appeared to move round the earth, and they believed that the earth was the center of the universe. Ptolemy had taught this many years before, and it appeared to be true. Nobody knew then that the earth was an unimportant planet.

Copernicus (1473 – 1543) was an astronomer and a scientist who had studied the planets and the stars. His ideas were new. He said that the earth moved round the sun, and that it was not the center of everything. He put these ideas into a book, but he hid the book. Nobody read it until Copernicus died.

Many years later Galileo read it and believed it. He said that the earth was moving round the sun, and this made a lot of people angry. They believed that the earth was too important to move. They said that it must be the center of the universe. Galileo got into trouble and he had to say that he was wrong; but he knew that he was right.

Galileo made many other experiments, and he also made some telescopes. When he pointed a telescope at the moon, he saw some hills there. He also saw some of the millions of stars in the universe more than anyone had ever seen. He thanked God, who let him see these wonderful things.

In 1637 Galileo's eyes failed, and then he could not see anything through his telescope. Five years later he died. The world then lost a great man; but in the same year (1642) another great scientist, Sir Isaac Newton was born in England.

Grammar Wish *(that)*

Wish (that) + subject + a past tense indicates a situation that is unreal ("regret" about a present situation or "wish" for something):

I wish (that) I knew his address = I am sorry I don't know his address.

I wish he could come with us = I am sorry he can't come with us.

I wish he didn't speak so fast. (He speaks so fast.)

NOTES:

1. With the verb *be*, "were" is used for all persons in formal English:
   I wish he/ I/ they were .....
2. We can use wish + infinitive to mean "want" or "would like" in a formal style:
   I wish/ wished to see the manager.
   I want/ wanted to see the manager.
   I would like to see the manager.
3. Wish (that) + subject + past perfect or an equivalent (past form of an auxiliary + have + past participle) is used to talk about the past:
   I wish I hadn't said that.
   I wish they could have seen their father.
4. In certain cases wish + subject + would can be used to talk about present or future, e. g. to express dissatisfaction with the present situation and wish for change in the future:
   I wish they would paint my room.
   I wish they would stop talking so loud.

Exercises:

1 – *Write the correct form of the verbs.*

1. I don't know who he is. I wish I ———— him. (know)
2. My brother needed some money. I wish I ———— to help him. (be able)
3. Ali has been taken to hospital. He wishes he ———— so much garlic last night! (not eat)
4. I wish he ———— me the problem before. (tell)
5. She wishes it ———— raining tomorrow. (stop)
6. I wish he ———— what I wanted. (do)
7. I wish my elder brother ———— here today. (be)
8. He wishes his friend ———— at home next week. (be)

2 – *Study the examples and then change the sentences below from the construction using "what a pity!" to one using "I wish"*

Examples:

What a pity I don't speak French!
I wish I spoke French.
What a pity you live so far away!
I wish you didn't live so far.
What a pity I didn't see her!
I wish I had seen her.

1. What a pity we don't know their address!
2. What a pity he always forgets things!
3. What a pity they aren't here!
4. What a pity he's so bad-tempered!
5. What a pity I have to work late!
6. What a pity he can't come with us!
7. What a pity I didn't write down his telephone number!
8. What a pity I left it at home!
9. What a pity I lost my watch!
10. What a pity I never knew him!

In Other Words

1. *Choose the word which is closest in meaning to the word in italics (synonym). Only one answer is correct.*

1. The result of the research performed by the eye specialist was *marvelous.*
   a. wonderful b. silly c. particular d. ridiculous
2. Fortunately, there was a *vacant* room in the hotel.
   a. vast b. furnished c. unoccupied d. luxurious
3. He had *dedicated* his life to the service of his country.
   a. devoted b. stated c. advanced d. guided
4. I rang him to apologize for *troubling* him.
   a. neglecting b. bothering c. pleasing d. astonishing
5. The majority of villagers had *abandoned* their homes before the flood reached there.
   a. constructed b. exchanged c. moved d. left

2. *Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word in italics (antonym). Only one answer is correct.*

1. It was easy to notice great *affection* in the captain's eyes.
   a. dislike b. worry c. readiness d. trust

2. To me, satisfying people's *spiritual* needs is very important.
   a. current b. obvious c. material d. financial
3. Later on we found out that we had taken the *wrong* bus.
   a. express b. right c. nonstop d. mistaken
4. The *arrival* of the plane was announced to be at 5 p.m.
   a. delay b. take off c. look out d. departure
5. I should say the computer we have recently imported is quite *unique*.
   a. boring b. practical c. complex d. ordinary

Exercises:

1. *Put the right word in each space:*

1. Please wait.... six o'clock.
2. Peter went.... school when he was a boy.
3. The scientists climbed.... the top of the mountain. They wanted to measure the pressure.... the air there.
4. The big electromagnet pulled the iron.... itself.
5. Paper falls quickly.... a vacuum.
6. The earth is not the center.... the galaxy.
7. The captain pointed his telescope.... the distant ship.
8. These two astronomers were born.... the same year.
9. Every planet moves.... the sun.
10. Galileo got.... trouble and he had to say that he was wrong.

2. *Put who, whom or which in each space:*

1. Copernicus was a man.... had studied the planets.
2. The earth is a planet.... moves.
3. The earth is a planet.... we know well.
4. The scientist.... you visited knows a lot.
5. The radio set.... he bought is very small.

3. *Notice: The earth was too important to move.*
This means: The earth was so important that it did not move.

Change these sentences. Use TOO + TO in the place of SO + THAT:

1. The metal was so strong that it did not break.
2. Pluto is so far away that we cannot see it easily.
3. The difficulty is so small that it does not matter.
4. The electromagnet was so heavy that we could not carry it.
5. The current was so small that it did not blow the fuse.

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What is the predominant religion in your country?
2. Has it always had the largest number of followers?
3. Are most people attending religious ceremonies regularly?
4. Have you been attending ceremonies since you were here?

Reading Comprehension

I had an amusing experience last year. After I had left a small village in the south of France, I drove on to the next town. On the way, a young man waved to me. I stopped and he asked me for a lift. As soon as he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in French and he replied in the same language. Apart from a few words, I do not know any French at all. Neither of us spoke during the journey. I had nearly reached the town, when the young man suddenly said very slowly, "Do you speak English?" As I soon learnt, he was English himself!

1. Whom did the writer give a lift?
2. Did they greet each other in English or French?
3. Did they sit in silence, or did they talk to each other?
4. What did the young man say at the end of the journey?
5. What was the young man's nationality?

LESSON EIGHT

FRIEND OR ENEMY



"Don't try to drive on the Kalahari Desert alone," my friends in the city said. "If your car breaks down, you will be there for days before anyone passes by, and it is terribly hot. Besides, what will you do if you meet a Bushman?"

My friends told me Bushmen were wild people with no mercy for travelers. When a traveler lost his way in the desert, they said, there was often a Bushman watching him from behind the tall grass. The Bushman was waiting for him to die, my friends said. He was waiting to take the traveler's water bottle, belt, and shoes.

Listening to my friends, I almost decided not to drive across the desert alone. But I was going to a distant town in Southwest Africa, and the road across the desert was 1000 miles shorter than any other. I decided to try it.

For a long time everything went well, but then my car broke down! The sound of the engine told me that there was no water in the radiator. I lifted the hood of the car and looked inside. It was true, the radiator was empty, and I was 30 miles from the nearest village.

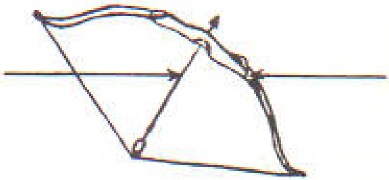
I sat in the car for an hour, trying to decide what to do. "Shall I pour the last of my drinking water into the radiator?" I thought. "Or shall I pour it down my throat?" I certainly didn't want to leave the car and look for water in the desert. "If I do that," I thought, "I will lose my way, and meet a Bushman, too."



So I made as much noise as I could with my automobile horn. I sounded the horn every ten minutes, hoping that some other traveler passing near me would hear.

The noon sun was terribly hot. The car was as hot as a stove. There was no air moving. I felt lonely and thirsty, and, remembering my friends' stories, I was afraid, too.

Then I saw the Bushman. He was squatting behind the tall brown grass. He was holding a small bow with several sharp arrows, about as long as pencils. He had dark eyes and an untidy pile of hair on his head. When he stood up, I saw that he was shorter than the tall grass.



When he saw me looking at him, he began to walk slowly toward me. He opened his lips, showing a row of white teeth. "Maybe this is a smile," I thought, "but maybe it isn't." Then he sat down under the sun, watching me. Every ten minutes, when I sounded the automobile horn, he made a happy noise.

Later on, as the sun went down, he came closer to the car and began to talk in his strange language. I still didn't trust him. Every few minutes he waved his hand to me and I did not know what he meant by that.

On the other hand, I found I was rather happy that the Bushman was near. Night is a lonely time in the desert. I was less afraid while another human being was near, even that squatting Bushman.

I woke in the early morning. My little Bushman was still there, smiling as usual. For the first time, I smiled at him, too.



At that moment, his face changed. He said something happily. He seemed to be saying: "At last you are beginning to act like a human being." I suddenly saw he had a small leather bag full of water.

Water! Where did he find it in this part of the country? In sign language I showed him that I needed water for the car. He gave me the bag that he was carrying, and I poured the water into the radiator. I knew how precious the water was to him. Therefore I gave him my watch. But he didn't accept it. His eyes seemed to say, "You are my guest. This is my desert, my home."

I closed the hood of my car and was ready to leave. We said good-bye in our two languages and I continued across the desert.

(Adapted from Reader's Digest Readings.)

REVIEW

Change the following from active into the passive (in most sentences it is not necessary to mention the agent.)

1. The government has called out troops.
2. Snow held up the train. (*agent required*)
3. The old lady called in the police.
4. The soldier destroyed several tanks.
5. All the ministers will see him off at the airport. (*agent required*)
6. Somebody had cleaned my shoes and brushed my suit.
7. Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell in?
8. Students must not leave bicycles in the hall.

Passive:

Change the following sentences from passive to active voice.

1. The mail is delivered at ten o'clock.
2. The stores are always closed at this hour.
3. The city is being defended by the citizens.
4. The book will be published in the spring.
5. This must be finished today.
6. The entire city was destroyed by the enemy.
7. Were you frightened by the sound?

8. My brother has been given a job at the university.
9. The destroyed cities are being rebuilt by our people.
10. The boy had already been promised a watch for the success.

Word Building (4)

In each of the following exercises, use the root word to form words that can be used correctly, both in sense and form, in the sentences below.

1. own

a. Are you the ..... of this car?
b. There was an argument about the ..... of the land. No one knew who it belonged to.

2. produce

a. The new machine will increase .... by ten percent.
b. Our ..... are sold all over the world.

3. receive

a. He picked up the .... and answered the phone.
b. There will be a .... after the wedding for all those who have been invited.

4. rob

a. The bank .... escaped in a car that was waiting for them.
b. After the ...., they hid in a farmhouse.

5. serve

a. Clean your own shoes! I'm not your .....
b. There's a good bus .... to the town centre.

Idioms:

Complete the following sentences with the idioms given.

1. take it easy	6. gave —— his word	11. be upset
2. cool off	7. talk big	12. hold on
3. *well–to–do*	8. *as a matter of fact*	13. counting your chickens before they are hatched
4. keep in touch with	9. goes without saying	14. on time
5. up-to-date	10. be as good as his word	15. killing two birds with one stone

1. That fat boy over there thinks he knows English well, ———, he doesn't speak well.
2. My friend asked me to ——— while he left the room to find the book.
3. I asked Farshid to ——— me while he was away.
4. We can visit Uncle Javad and Meshad on the same trip, thus ———.
5. Don't worry; I'm sure he'll ——— .
6. The sick man had been working so hard for several weeks that he decided to ——— and relax over the weekend.
7. I know a man who likes to ——— as though he were a very important person.
8. Let's see how much they pay you first, before you decide how you are going to spend the money. Otherwise you shall be ——— .
9. I told the boy to sit down and ——— before he talked to his younger brother.
10. It ——— that an experienced person will do the work better than someone without experience.
11. My friend ——— me ——— that he would repay me next week.
12. Only the ——— can afford to own homes in that village.
13. The doctor explained to her that her son's injury was not a very serious one and that there was no reason for her to ——— .
14. The house after being rebuilt will be completely new and ——— .
15. We get to school ——— each day.

Complete the following sentences in any suitable way.

1. He wanted to know how old ....
2. As soon as I came in, ...
3. Would you mind ....?
4. I am sorry I bought it. I wish ....
5. ...., doesn't he?
6. The telephone line was busy; someone must ....
7. Had you come earlier, you ....
8. ...., and neither do I.
9. ...., and so did she.
10. It was so difficult that..
11. Ali isn't old enough ....
12. The weather was too hot ....
13. Neither of the boys ....
14. .... which you gave me ....
15. We haven't heard from him since he ....

16. While he ...., the telephone rang.
17. He asked his father if ....
18. I stayed up late so that ....
19. .... in order to pass the exam.
20. My shirt is dirty. I .... cleaned.

Reading Comprehension

The lights were red, so the old man stopped his car and waited for them to change to green. While he was waiting, a police car came up behind him, hit his car, and they were very surprised and glad when the old man got out of his car and walked towards them without any trouble after such an accident. He was over seventy years old.

The old man came to the door of the police car, smiled kindly, and said, "Tell me young man, how do you stop this car when the lights are red and I am not here?"

1. Why did the old man stop his car?
2. What did he wait for?
3. What happened while he was waiting?
4. Why were they surprised?
5. What did the old man say to the policeman?

TEST

Distinguishing between Similar Words 2

In the following exercises, you must choose which of the five words or phrases printed in italic type above each group of five sentences fits best in the space left in each sentence. The word or phrase **must be used only once.**

1. *assist attempt attend intend pretend*
   a. I wasn't able to.... the meeting because I was too busy.
   b. They'll .... to rescue the climbers when the weather clears.
   c. Now that you've admitted your mistake, what do you .... to do about it?
   d. The firm refused to give him the day off so he had to .... he was ill.
   e. I'm willing to .... you if you need help.
2. *believe expect hope look forward to wait*
   a. We wrote to them last week and .... them to reply in the next few days.
   b. I .... it won't rain this evening. We're going out.
   c. .... a moment, please. I've something to tell you.
   d. We .... meeting you again soon.
   e. I was at school with your brother. I...... his name's James, isn't it?
3. *arise arouse get up raise rise*
   a. Please .... your hands if you agree with the decision.
   b. The cost of living is expected to .... by ten per cent this year.
   c. Problems like this .... every day in the factory.
   d. Emotional speeches often .... strong feelings.
   e. I .... every morning at seven o'clock.
4. *field flat floor ground soil*
   a. His office is on the sixth .... of the building.
   b. I'm tired of looking after the garden. I'm going to sell my house and buy a .... .
   c. He threw the box out of the window and saw it fall to the .... outside
   d. That's wonderful .... for vegetables. Anything will grow in it.
   e. All the cows are in the .... behind the wood.
5. *imagine matter object mind think*
   a. Would you .... repeating the question?
   b. .... yourself in my place. What would you have done?
   c. .... carefully before you answer.
   d. I couldn't finish the job today but it doesn't .... I can do it tomorrow.
   e. I .... to working overtime without having any time to rest.

Increase Your Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. The student asked to be ——— to the university in his hometown.
   a. advertised b. transferred c. removed d. welcomed
2. We greatly ——— your help in calling up the doctor.
   a. recommend b. describe c. appreciate d. memorize
3. ——— is a serious social problem in many countries.
   a. Graduation b. Arrangement c. Revision d. Unemployment
4. For further production, agriculture has to be ———.
   a. criticized b. legalized c. mechanized d. visualized
5. Those who are interested can ——— for an English course.
   a. inform b. register c. release d. predict
6. The cabinet held an emergency ——— to discuss inflation.
   a. session b. conclusion c. situation d. preparation
7. Ants, as well as some other kinds of animals, ——— food for winter.
   a. include b. combine c. store d. involve
8. Don't worry! The company has ——— the watch for two years.
   a. guaranteed b. organized c. succeeded d. processed
9. How can we stop ——— from villages to big cities?
   a. population b. congratulation c. migration d. confirmation
10. The lifeguard ——— the little boy from drowning.
   a. hired b. hesitated c. recovered d. rescued

Word Recognition

Choose the word or phrase from the alternatives given which is closest in meaning to the words in italic type.

1 – She will be quite pleased to *look after* my children if I ask her.
   a. take care of b. be careful with c. take notice of
2 – I'm going to make a special rice dish. I've made it before *from time to time.*
   a. regularly b. occasionally c. seldom
3 – My son and I have been working *hard* putting the house in order.
   a. hardly b. much c. a great deal
4 – I wonder if he has been *experimenting with* something new.
   a. experiencing b. trying out c. trying on
5 – We saw that this house was for sale, we jumped at the *chance* and put down a deposit on it *straightaway*.
   (1) a. opportunity b. luck c. occasion
   (2) a. direct b. immediately c. without thinking

Reading Comprehension

I arrived in London at last. The railway station was big, black and dark. I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter. I not only spoke English very carefully, but very clearly as well. The porter, however, could not understand me. I repeated my question several times and at last he understood. He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly. "I am a foreigner," I said. Then he spoke slowly, but I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English like that! The porter and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said something and I understood it. "You'll soon learn English!" he said. I wonder. In England, each man speaks a different language. The English understand each other, but I don't understand them! Do they speak English?

1. Did the writer know his way to his hotel?
2. Did he ask a porter the way or not?
3. Did the porter understand the writer at last or not?
4. What did the porter say to the writer?
5. What was wrong with the writer?

آزمون سراسری گزینش دانشجو برای سال تحصیلی ۶۶ ـ ۶۵

زبان خارجه انگلیسی ـ عمومی ـ علوم انسانی

مناسبترین گزینهٔ داده شده برای تکمیل هر سؤال را انتخاب نمائید.

161. It will be over .... five minutes.
   1. at   2. for   3. in   4. on

162. There will be a test on this book tomorrow; therefore, I .... read it carefully.
   1. can   2. could   3. might   4. must

163. Hossein wanted to make his brother .... the work.
   1. do   2. does   3. doing   4. to do

164. I wish he .... me the truth earlier.
   1. had told   2. has told   3. told   4. were told

165. He has to take a nap because he is .... tired to work any longer.
1. enough 2. so 3. very 4. too

166. Parviz .... television when his friend arrived.
1. has watched 2. was watching
3. watched 4. will be watching

167. My brother .... to the dentist six times since last summer.
1. had been going 2. had gone
3. has gone 4. is going

168. Ali was very sad because all his money....
1. had robbed 2. has robbed 3. was robbed 4. were robbed

169. Mahmud .... all his biology experiments by the end of the next week.
1. had been finishing 2. has finished
3. was finishing 4. will have finished

170. At the moment, he is considering .... a new bicycle.
1. buy 2. to be buying
3. to buy 4. buying

171. We .... climbing mountains more if the weather had been fine.
1. have enjoyed 2. were enjoyed
3. would be enjoyed 4. would have enjoyed

172. Ali was angry, ... he listened to me politely.
1. and 2. for 3. so 4. yet

173. My little brother told Amir .... the television.
1. doesn't turn off 2. don't turn off
3. not to turn off 4. that he doesn't turn off

174. Homa never fails to write her homework, ...?
1. does Homa 2. doesn't Homa
3. doesn't she 4. does she

175. I did not know he was deaf .... I started to talk to him.
1. although 2. since 3. until 4. unless

176. You can not pronounce the new words correctly, and ....
1. also Parvin doesn't 2. neither can Parvin
3. Parvin doesn't either 4. so can Parvin

177. Amir studied very hard; ...., he did not pass the test.
1. however 2. in addition
3. in other words 4. therefore

178. The teacher asked Minoo .... the answer.
1. has she known 2. if she had known
3. that she had known 4. that she has known

179. As a matter of fact, it is .... house that I have ever seen.
1. less attractive 2. most attractive
3. the attractive 4. the least attractive

180. If those students .... good grades, they will have to repeat the course.
1. receive
2. have received
3. do not receive
4. are not received

181. The food was .... and everybody enjoyed it.
1. curious 2. delicious 3. gracious 4. precious

182. The .... on the man's face showed that he was displeased.
1. comfort 2. laugh 3. sign 4. smile

183. The clouds gradually .... from the sky after the rain.
1. disappeared 2. disappointed 3. discontinued 4. discovered

184. Modern .... can be destructive if it is not along with proper training.
1. archeology 2. ecology 3. psychology 4. technology

185. The teacher wanted the students to .... that they should come on time.
1. organize 2. realize 3. summarize 4. visualize

186. Students should believe that they cannot succeed without the teachers'....
1. acceptance 2. assistance 3. performance 4. resistance

187. The results of the examinations will be .... in two weeks.
1. advised 2. announced 3. appointed 4. assigned

188. He is collecting .... for the book he is going to write.
1. consideration 2. information 3. reception 4. variation

189. I cannot ever forget the kind .... on his face.
1. attraction 2. expression 3. impression 4. recognition

190. Do not .... asleep or you will miss the most exciting part of the movie.
1. fall 2. go 3. take 4. sink

با توجه به متن زیر، گزینهٔ صحیح سؤالات از شمارهٔ ۱۹۱ تا ۱۹۶ را انتخاب نمائید.

Man must eat in order to live. One of the most important considerations of man during his life on earth has been to make certain that he has enough food to eat when he needs it. Early man had little choice in what he ate. He ate what he could find. He lived on the roots of plants, fruit, and the eggs and the meat of small animals. He did not have any power to control his food supply. When he ate all the food in one place, he had to move to another place to find enough food to eat. If there was no rain, or if the weather was too hot or cold, plants would not grow, and he could have little or no food. Man's life changed, however, when he learned how to grow plants and use animals. Later, when he discovered fire, he learned how to prepare his food. He also learned to make tools and weapons to produce his own food.

191. The main idea of this passage is:

1. Early man depended on nature for his food.
2. Early man had to fight against nature to find food.
3. Prehistoric man found a way to produce food.
4. Prehistoric man had to control his food supply.

192. In order to find food, early man ....
1. moved from one place to another.
2. needed rain to grow plants.
3. found ways to increase plants.
4. produced enough tools and weapons.

193. The amount of food that the early man had was related to the ....
1. different areas in which he lived.
2. number of people working on the farms.
3. tools and weapons he could make.
4. weather condition and the amount of rain.

194. Early man had little choice in what he ate because he ....
1. ate the meat of animals he found.
2. did not know how to produce food.
3. had not made tools and weapons.
4. used fire to prepare different foods.

195. Man's life began to change because he ....
1. discovered different ways of preparing food.
2. improved his life by discovering fire.
3. learned to grow plants and use animals.
4. moved from cold places to warmer places.

196. The best title for this passage would be:
1. Change in Man's Life.
2. Early Man and Food.
3. Man and Food.
4. The Life of Prehistoric Man.

با توجه به متن زیر، گزینهٔ صحیح سؤالات از شمارهٔ ۱۹۷ تا ۲۰۰ را انتخاب نمائید.

There is an interesting characteristic of the higher forms of animals compared to those of lower forms in the world of animals. Higher forms of animals have a variety of systems within their bodies. These systems, which are used for eating, drinking, breathing, and thinking, are special to higher forms of animals.

In one – celled animals, a single cell must carry out all life functions by itself. Therefore, <u>their</u> life is very simple in comparison to the life of higher forms of animals.

197. Higher forms of animals are similar to those of lower forms in that they both.....
1. can live without breathing
2. carry out all life functions
3. have different systems
4. live a simple life

198. Single – celled animals have....
1. different systems for different purposes
2. one system for different purposes
3. special systems for the purposes of life
4. various systems for the life purposes

199. In line, 7 "their" refers to ....
1. both kinds of animals
2. higher forms of animals
3. lower forms of animals
4. single – celled animals

200. The main characteristic of higher – form animals is that they .....
1. are bigger and live longer
2. eat lower – form animals
3. have separate specific systems
4. make life very simple

آزمون سراسری گزینش دانشجو برای سال تحصیلی ۶۶ ـ ۶۵
زبان خارجه انگلیسی «اختصاصی» علوم انسانی

مناسبترین گزینه را برای هر سؤال انتخاب نمائید.

131. My house stands a good way... the village, and it is a hard climb to the only shop there.
1) above 2) below 3) down 4) over

132. My uncle is a delightful person, and I enjoy .... to his house.
1) going 2) having gone 3) to go 4) to have gone

133. I wish I .... it to them yet because they would have become angry.
1) had not mentioned
2) have not mentioned
3) did not mention
4) do not mention

134. My suit–case is heavy; therefore, I must have it .... for me.
1) been carried 2) carried 3) carry 4) to carry

135. Someone ... the doorbell for several minutes without any answer.
1) had been ringing
2) has been ringing
3) will be ringing
4) would be ringing

136. Please do not visit Parviz next week since he ... in Europe then.

1) has been travelling 2) has travelled
3) travelled 4) will be travelling

137. By the end of this month, I ... English for eleven years.
1) have been teaching 2) have taught
3) will be teaching 4) will have been teaching

138. The passengers , ... over Tehran, saw Azadi square.
1) flying 2) flew 3) to be flying 4) were flown

139. Professor Taban will finish the experiment soon unless he .... problems with the laboratory equipment.
1) had 2) has 3) is not having 4) may not have

140. You may not see him now, and ....
1) also Reza doesn't 2) neither may Reza
3) so may Reza 4) Reza doesn't either

141. Although the student was disappointed, ... her homework.
1) but she began 2) but she didn't begin
3) she began doing 4) she didn't begin doing

142. That student is believed ... an easy test.
1) has been expecting 2) should have expected
3) to have been expected 4) to have been expecting

143. Minoo did not spend her time reading the new book; ......, she watched television all the time.
1) as a result 2) besides 3) on the contrary 4) therefore

144. Buying my daughter a gift, ...
1) a question had been asked
2) I asked her a question
3) my daughter was asking me a question
4) she asked me a question

145. The student not only came to class late but also .... the class early.
1) didn't leave 2) he didn't leave 3) he left 4) left

146. The answer sheets will be ...... for the examination.
1) illustrated 2) predicted 3) provided 4) regarded

147. Organize your ... before you begin writing.
1) matters 2) plans 3) subjects 4) thoughts

148. The electricity which gets its ... from water is known as hydro-electricity.
1) force 2) power 3) resource 4) strength

149. It took him two weeks to ... of his illness.
1) get out 2) get rid 3) take away 4) throw out

150. No ... person can remember everything that has happened to him.
1) curious 2) ordinary 3) unintelligent 4) unusual

151. When you practice English sentences, you should ... them several

times to learn them well.

1) notice 2) prepare 3) repeat 4) utter

152. Minoo made only one .... in her dictation.

1) failure 2) fault 3) mistake 4) problem

153. Hossein.............. for my pen everywhere, but he could not find it.

1) located 2) managed 3) prepared 4) searched

با توجه به متون زیر، پاسخ صحیح سؤالات از شمارهٔ ۱۵۴ تا ۱۵۷ را مشخص کنید.

154. Parviz said, "It is difficult to see how anyone could find professor Taban's book anything but completely satisfactory."

According to this sentence, Parviz.........

1) believed Professor Taban to be satisfactory.
2) did not completely agree with Professor Taban.
3) did not find Professor Taban's book easy.
4) found Professor Taban's book very useful.

155. About one-sixth of university students go to libraries regularly.

We can understand from this sentence that.........

1) fewer students are encouraged to become library members
2) libraries are very important for students
3) majority of students often go to libraries
4) most university students are not interested in libraries

156. They have not received the information from her yet.

They hope she is not having any trouble with the report.

According to these sentences, ...

1) she is not going to give them any information
2) she is waiting to hear from them
3) they are not going to get any information from her
4) they are waiting to hear from her

157. Minoo used to read French newspapers. She has not even read one since she was a student.

According to these sentences, Minoo.........

1) has not read any French newspaper yet
2) is a student of the French language
3) is not interested in reading French newspaper any more
4) rarely read French newspapers when she was a student

با توجه به متن زیر، پاسخ صحیح سؤالات از شمارهٔ ۱۵۸ تا ۱۶۱ را مشخص کنید.

We are never alone. We cannot say that our actions relate to only ourselves and not to other people.

At all times, we have to see to whom our behavior is closely related. Sometimes, the team that we are part of is our family. At other times, it is the group of friends that we have, our school, or the society that we are related to. When in time of emergency, we fight *against a common enemy*, we are part of a unit. How right is the poet who says that no man is an island separate from others. Therefore, in all our decisions, we must take into consideration the degree to which others are involved in our actions.

158. Our activities should always relate to..........
    1) all human beings
    2) the group of friends
    3) the family and relatives
    4) the group we are members of

159. According to the poet..........
    1) most of the people have relations to a group
    2) no man is an island separate from other islands
    3) no one can live in an island by himself
    4) there is no one who can live alone by himself

160. When a person wants to do something, he should..........
    1) ask his family and relatives
    2) find emergency cases
    3) think of actions involved
    4) think of others in the society

161. The best title for this passage would be:
    1) Group Relationship
    2) Man as an Island
    3) Time of Emergency
    4) Unity and Friendship

با توجه به متن زیر، پاسخ صحیح سؤالات از شمارهٔ ۱۶۲ تا ۱۶۵ را مشخص کنید.

For many thousands of years, man had no way of recording his thoughts. He passed on his ideas to others by word of mouth. After a writing system was developed, people were able to leave records of their thoughts and ideas. Of course, when man first began to record his thoughts, he did so by drawing pictures on the walls of caves. Usually, the pictures were of wild animals. Later, man used several pictures to tell a story. These pictures were not writing at all; they just represented ideas.

162. When man first wanted to record his ideas, he..........
    1) combined several pictures
    2) drew pictures of animals
    3) passed them on by word of mouth

4) wrote them on the walls of caves

163. Many years ago, to communicate with others, man tried..........
   1) to do so by word of mouth
   2) to represent ideas and thoughts
   3) to tell stories to others
   4) to use a writing system

164. We can understand from the passage that for many centuries children..........
   1) could not read
   2) did not live in caves
   3) were friends of animals
   4) were interested in stories

165. The best title for this passage would be:
   1) Picture Writing
   2) The Development of Communication
   3) The Story of Writing
   4) Written and Spoken Languages

آزمون سراسری گزینش دانشجو برای سال تحصیلی ۶۶ ـ ۶۵
زبان خارجه انگلیسی ـ عمومی، علوم تجربی، ریاضی فیزیک

مناسبترین گزینه داده شده برای تکمیل هر سؤال را انتخاب نمائید.

161. My shoes are not clean. I want... them polished.
   1) to have 2) to be having 3) to have had 4) to having

162. It has been quite dry this year. I wish it... rain.
   1) could 2) might 3) should 4) would

163. The teacher was... tired that she could not continue teaching.
   1) so 2) such 3) too 4) very

164. Money... its value from gold.
   1) get 2) gets 3) is getting 4) was getting

165. Hossein... English for the last two years, but he cannot speak English well.
   1) had studying
   2) has been studying
   3) has been studied
   4) was studying

166. Signatures... as one method of identification
1) had used
2) have been used
3) have used
4) used

167. Parviz had already finished his lunch when his friend....
1) came
2) has been coming
3) had come
4) was coming

168. We used... in the sea every day.
1) swim
2) swimming
3) to swim
4) to swimming

169. The teacher... your exercises if you had brought them yesterday.
1) has corrected
2) was corrected
3) would be corrected
4) would have corrected

170. Hossein became happy,... I solved his problem.
1) and 2) for 3) so 4) yet

171. My father told Homa... televison all the time.
1) doesn't watch
2) don't watch
3) not to watch
4) that she doesn't watch

172. Amir never drives fast,...?
1) does Amir
2) does he
3) doesn't Amir
4) doesn't he

173. You will not be able to solve this problem... you study the lesson again.
1) although 2) since 3) unless 4) when

174. Reza won't become interested in the book, and... .
1) also Parvin doesn't
2) neither will Parvin
3) Parvin doesn't either
4) so will Parvin

175. We asked her to tell us more about India;.... it was too late for her to

stay with us.
1) as a result
2) besides
3) however
4) on the contrary.

176. The teacher asked the student... Lesson 5.
1) has she studied
2) if she had studied
3) that she had studied
4) that she has studied

177. As a matter of fact, Ali is... student that I have ever met.
1) less intelligent
2) most intelligent
3) the intelligent
4) the least intelligent

178. You cannot see an image if it... the blind spots of your eyes.
1) falls on
2) fell on
3) has fallen on
4) is falling on

179. As we already knew the way, we did not take the ... with us.
1) conductor
2) director
3) leader
4) guide

180. There is a... between man and his environment.
1) communication
2) friendship
3) relationship
4) tradition

181. I suppose it is every person's... to do his best to improve his education.
1) ability
2) authority
3) responsibility
4) possibility

182. Although Parviz was quite young, he was able to... the experiment successfully.
1) combine
2) conclude
3) conduct
4) consider

183. Minoo says she can recognize her uncle's... even from a long distance.
1) noise 2) sound 3) tone 4) voice
184. There was a good film... T.V. last night.
1) at 2) by 3) in 4) on
185. You... know where you are going.
1) can 2) could 3) shall 4) should
186. Their... and proud faces showed their firm decision.
1) humorous 2) melodious 3) mysterious 4) serious
187. Vision is one of our most important... .
1) emotions 2) feelings 3) images 4) senses
188. Persian literature is my favorite... .
1) context 2) matter 3) subject 4) substance
189. Parents have practically learned how to ... big meetings to support the schools.
1) modernize 2) organize 3) realize 4) recognize
190. A dictionary gives you... for each meaning.
1) a reason 2) a solution 3) an example 4) an illustration

با توجه به متن زیر، گزینهٔ صحیح سؤالات از شمارهٔ ۱۹۱ تا ۱۹۶ را انتخاب نمائید.

People in different countries and different parts of the world eat different kinds of foods. Foods are prepared, cooked, and eaten in different kinds of ways. People also eat at different times of the day. In some places, people eat once or twice a day; in other places, they eat three or four times a day. Scientists say that none of these differences are really important. It does not matter whether foods are eaten raw or cooked, canned or frozen. The important thing, they say, is that a person should eat different kinds of foods during a day.

191. The main idea of this passage is that....
1) different people eat differently
2) different ways of preparing foods are known to man
3) people are different and eat differently
4) there are different kinds of foods
192. In different parts of the world, people....
1) continue to find different foods
2) eat different foods at different times
3) eat similar foods at the same time
4) prepare foods to be eaten by others
193. Scientists believe that....
1) how people eat food is very important
2) the way people eat and the time of their eating is important

3) the way people cook or prepare their food is important
4) what people eat during a day is very important

194. In line 7, "they" refers to....
1) foods 2) people 3) scientists 4) times a day

195. We can understand from the passage that....
1) although there are differences in food production, people eat as much as they can
2) no matter what kind of foods we eat, we have to cook it
3) People have to eat different kinds of foods during a day
4) people need various kinds of foods to give to others

196. The best title for this passage would be:
1) Everybody Needs Food
2) Different People Eat Differently
3) How People Eat
4) Kinds of Foods

با توجه به متن زیر، گزینهٔ صحیح سؤالات از شمارهٔ ۱۹۷ تا ۲۰۰ را انتخاب نمائید.

The change from machines which were driven by human or animal power to machines which were driven by steam or water has been called the Industrial Revolution. It took place at different times in different places. Most people would agree that it started in 1800 and changed many aspects of human life. It has not yet reached some parts of the world. The results of these changes on societies are many and varied. They range from effects on transportation systems to effects on simple items such as cheap clothing.

197. The Industrial Revolution refers to certain changes which....
1) affected the way people lived
2) brought comfort to the people while travelling
3) happened over time at different places
4) resulted from change in the source of power

198. In line 6, "they" refers to ....
1) changes 2) parts of world 3) societies 4) results

199. The Industrial Revolution....
1) happened in 1800 and spread to other places
2) happened in different countries at the same time
3) started in 1800 but did not continue to the present time
4) started at the same time in many parts of the world

200. Changes resulted from the Industrial Revolution are related to....
1) different aspects of life
2) simple items such as clothing
3) technology and city life
4) various discoveries in science

Memory Work

My Dad

*Many men are strong, but very
few have been able to mix the
right amount of strength with a
proportionate amount of gentleness.
In doing so, you get a man you can
admire, respect, and look up to,
but also a man you can talk to
who will understand and listen.
All my life my father has given me a
feeling of security. No matter where
I go or what happens to me, I've always
known he's been back there watching
patiently should I need him. This
security has given me the strength to
stand on my own many times.*

APPENDIX

Common Suffixes

Suffixes which distinguish ***NOUNS:***

— age	storage, passage
— ance	appearance, assistance
— cy	accuracy, efficiency
— dom	wisdom, freedom
— ence	silence, confidence
— er, or	worker, inventor
— ian, an	Iranian, Mexican
— ism	realism, Hinduism
— ist	theorist, motorist
— ity	purity, crudity
— ment	development, government
— ness	darkness, silliness
— ry, ery	discovery, bakery
— ship	friendship, scholarship
— th	truth, length
— tion, sion	invention, explosion
— ty	ability, beauty

Suffixes which distinguish ***ADJECTIVES:***

— able, ible	breakable, responsible
— al	national, universal
— (V. + al = n.)	survival
— ant/ent	significant, different
— ful	hopeful, peaceful
— ic	basic, systematic
— ish	childish, reddish
— ive	active, productive
— less	colorless, spiritless
— ous	famous, curious
— y	noisy, sunny

Suffixes which distinguish **ADVERBS:**

— ly	carefully, quickly
— ward (s)	backward, homeward

Common Prefixes

dis —	separation, reversal	disconnect, disprove
il —	no, not	illogical, illegal
in, im —	no, not, without	incorrect, impolite
inter —	between	interrelationship
ir —	not	irregular, irresponsible
mis —	wrong, bad	misunderstand, mistrust
pre —	before	premature, pre-war
post —	after	postcolonial, post-war
re —	again	rewrite, re-absorb
sub —	under	submarine, subway
un —	lack of, opposite of	unsatisfactory, unlike
under —	beneath, below	underdeveloped, undergraduate

Irregular Verbs

Present	***Past***	***Past Participle***
be	was	been
beat	beat	beaten
bear	bore	born
become	became	become
befall	befell	befallen
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bind	bound	bound
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen

Present	*Past*	*Past Participle*
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	gotten/got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
let	let	let
make	made	made
meet	met	met
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
overcome	overcame	overcome
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung

Present	*Past*	*Past Participle*
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spread	spread	spread
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
stick	stuck	stuck
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke/waked	waked/woken/woke
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Idioms used in book 4

at last = *finally*
as a matter of fact = *in fact, to speak the truth*
blow up = *explode and destroy*
be as good as his word = *reliable, dependable*
be upset = *be disturbed, worry*
break up = *break into small pieces, come to an end*
cool off = *become cooler, less excited*
come across = *to meet or find unexpectedly*
come about = *happen*
count one's chickens before they are hatched = *depend on the advantages or the profits from some transaction.*
call on = *to visit*
call up = *telephone*
catch up with = *reach the same level*
get on = *board*
get off = *leave*
get rid of = *become free*
give one's word = *give one's promise*
give someone a ring = *telephone*
goes without saying = *to be perfectly clear without the necessity of mentioning*
grow up = *reach maturity*
hand in = *deliver something due*
hold on = *wait*
in vain = *useless*
keep in mind = *remember*
keep in touch with = *continue in communication with*
kill two birds with one stone = *accomplish two adjectives in one action*
king size = *larger than customary*
leave out = *omit*
look out = *be careful*
lose someone's temper = *become very angry*
more or less = *somewhat*
now and then = *occasionally*
on and on = *continuously*

off and on = *occasionally*
on time = *exactly at an appointed time*
on your own = *dependent upon one's own resources for support*
out of order = *not in working condition*
pull someone's leg = *make fun of*
put aside = *save, place at one side*
put on = *wear*
running over = *strike or pass over with moving vehicle*
sandwich = *put or squeeze in (between)*
shake hands = *greet another by clasping of the hands*
so – so = *fair*
take off = *remove*
take it easy = *relax, take one's time*
talk big = *exaggerate, boast, brag*
up–to–date = *modern*
wait on = *serve*
wear off = *pass off, disappear gradually*
well–to–do = *wealthy*

Word list

A

abándon	ترک کردن
áccident	حادثه، تصادف
accómpany	همراهی کردن
accómplish	انجام دادن
accúmulate	جمع شدن، انباشتن
áccuracy	دقّت، درستی
accúse	تهمت زدن، متهم کردن
áctivate	فعّال کردن
adápt	وفق دادن
adaptátion	توافق، جرح و تعدیل
áddax	نوعی بز کوهی در آفریقا
admít	پذیرفتن، اعتراف کردن
advánce (n)	پیشرفت
ádvertise	آگهی دادن، تبلیغ کردن
advísable	مقتضی، مصلحت
afféction	محبّت
affórd	از عهده برآمدن، استطاعت داشتن
agréement	موافقت
ágriculture	کشاورزی
aírfield	محوطه فرودگاه
aírport	فرودگاه
alárm (n,v)	آژیر، از خطر آگاه کردن
all of a súdden	ناگهان
altérnative	شق، شقّ دیگر
ámber	کهربا
ambítion	جاه طلبی
amóunt	مقدار، میزان
annóunce	اعلام کردن
annóuncer	اعلام کننده، گوینده رادیو
apárt (from)	جدا از، گذشته از
apólogize	معذرت خواستن
appóint	تعیین کردن، معیّن کردن
appréciate	قدردانی کردن
appróve	تصویب کردن، موافقت کردن
árgue	بحث کردن، مشاجره کردن
árguement	بحث، مباحثه
aríse	رخ دادن، ناشی شدن
aróuse	تحریک کردن، برانگیختن
arránge	ترتیب دادن
arrángement	ترتیب، نظم
arrést	دستگیر کردن
arríval	ورود
árrow	تیر
artifícial	مصنوعی، بدلی
ask for	درخواست (چیزی) کردن
assígn	تعیین کردن، گماشتن
assíst	کمک کردن
assúrance	اطمینان، خاطر جمعی
astónish	متحیّر کردن
attémpt (v, n)	کوشش کردن، تلاش
atténd	حضور بهم رساندن (در)
authórity	قدرت، اختیار
auxíliary (adj)	کمکی، معین

awáre — آگاه
áxis — محور

B

bad-témpered — بدخلق، تندخو
bággage — بار، اثاث
bákery — نانوائی
bárely — به سختی، به زحمت
báttle — جنگ، نبرد
Bédouin (n, adj) — (عرب) بادیه نشین، بدوی
before long — در مدت کوتاهی
beháve — رفتار کردن
belíef — ایمان، اعتقاد
belíeve — ایمان داشتن، اعتقاد داشتن
belt — کمربند
benéath — (در) زیر، پائین
bénefit (v) — فایده رساندن، سود بردن
bíllions — میلیاردها، بیلیونها
bit — ذره، تکه
blow úp — منفجر شدن، ترکیدن
board (v) — سوار شدن
boast (v, n) — لاف (زدن)، مباهات کردن
book (v) — رزرو کردن
bóring — خسته کننده، کسل کننده
bow (n) — کمان، تعظیم
bow (v) — تعظیم کردن، خم شدن
bóx-office — قسمت رزرو جا (مخصوصاً در تآتر و سینما)
bóyhood — بچگی، دوران پسر بچگی
brag — لاف زدن، مبالغه کردن
break óut — شروع شدن ناگهانی (جنگ، طوفان)
breeze — نسیم، باد ملایم
bright — درخشان، روشن
bróadcast — پخش کردن (از رادیو یا تلویزیون)
búrrow — حفره زیرزمینی، لانه‌خرگوش و نظایر آن
bush — بوته
Búshman — فردی از یک نژاد صحرانشین کوتاه قد در آفریقای جنوب غربی
by (prep) — نزدیک

C

cábinet — کابینه، هیئت وزیران
cácti, cáctuses — کاکتوس‌ها
cáctus — کاکتوس
call ín — فرا خواندن (دکتر، پلیس)
call óut — فرا خواندن، فریاد زدن
calm — آرام، ساکت، ساکن
camp (n,v) — اردو (زدن)
cándidate (n) — داوطلب، کاندید
cáptain — کاپیتان، سروان، ناخدا
cáreless — بی‌دقت، بی‌ملاحظه
carry óut — انجام دادن، به انجام رساندن
cause (v,n) — سبب شدن، سبب
céasefire — آتش بس
cénter — مرکز
cértain — مطمئن، مشخص، معین
certíficate — مدرک، سند، گواهینامه
chaírman — رئیس (جلسه یا هیئت)
chápter — فصل، بخش
characterístic (n, adj) — خصوصیّت، مشخصه، اختصاصی
chárges — اتهامات
chárming — ملیح
chew — جویدن
círcle (n,v) — دایره، دایره‌وار حرکت کردن
circulátion — گردش
clasp — گرفتن
clerk — فروشنده، منشی

close (adj)	نزدیک، صمیمی
cólored	رنگی، رنگ‌آمیزی شده
commúnicate	ارتباط برقرار ساختن، مکاتبه کردن
commúnity	جامعه
compláin	شکایت کردن
cómplex	پیچیده، بغرنج
cómrade	رفیق
concéal	پنهان داشتن، مخفی کردن
conclúde	خاتمه دادن، نتیجه گرفتن
conclúsion	خاتمه، نتیجه
condítion	وضعیت، شرط
condúct (v)	انجام دادن
cónfidence	اطمینان
confirmátion	تائید، تصدیق
congratulátion	تبریک، شادباش
consérve	نگهداری کردن
considerátion	رعایت، توجه
constrúct	ساختن، بنا کردن
constrúction	ساختمان
consúme	مصرف کردن
contáiner	ظرف
cóntext	متن، زمینه
contínual	پیوسته، مداوم، پی‌درپی
contínuous	بدون وقفه، پیوسته، مداوم
convéntion	رسم، عرف، قاعده
cóoky	شیرینی
cooperátion	همکاری، تشریک مساعی
cope (with)	از عهده برآمدن، روبرو شدن
cópper	مس
corréction	تصحیح، اصلاح
cótton wool	پنبه خام، پنبه لائی
cough (n,v)	سرفه (کردن)
cóunterweight	وزنه تعادل
cóuntryside	بیرون شهر

cóurage	دل و جرأت
cóward	ترسو، بزدل
crash	خرد شدن، شکستن
críticize	انتقاد کردن از
crop	محصول
crowd	جمعیّت، ازدحام
crówded	شلوغ، پرجمعیت
crúdity	خامی، ناپختگی
cúrrent (n,adj)	جریان (آب، برق)، رایج، متداول
cústomary	مرسوم، متداول
cústomer	مشتری
cústom house	قسمت گمرک (در بنادر، فرودگاهها)

D

Dane (n)	دانمارکی
déaler	دلال، معامله‌گر
declinátion	انحراف، زاویه میل
décorate	تزئین کردن
dédicate	وقف کردن، اختصاص دادن
dedúce	استنتاج کردن
defíne	تعریف کردن
deláy (n,v)	تاخیر، به تاخیر انداختن
delíght (n,v)	لذت (بردن از)
delíver	حمل کردن، تحویل دادن
delívery	حمل، تحویل
demánd	تقاضا کردن (از)
denýy	انکار کردن، منکر شدن
depárture	خروج
depósit	بجا گذاشتن، بودیعه گذاشتن
depth	عمق
descríbe	توصیف کردن، شرح دادن
descríption	شرح، وصف
désert	صحرا، بیابان
desígn (n,v)	طرح، نقشه‌طرح کردن، طرح‌ریزی کردن

desíre (n,v)	میل، میل داشتن، خواستن
detéctive	کارآگاه
devóte	وقف کردن، اختصاص دادن
díal	شماره گرفتن (در تلفن)
díamond	الماس
díet	رژیم غذایی
díffer	اختلاف داشتن
digést	هضم کردن
dim	تیره، تاریک
diréctions	دستورالعمل‌ها، جهات
dírty	کثیف
disappóintedly	مأیوسانه
discóverer	کاشف
discúss	بحث کردن
dislíke	تنفّر، بیزاری
displáy	نشان دادن، نمایش دادن
displéase	ناراحت و دلگیر کردن، مکدّر کردن
dispróve	رد کردن، عدم صحّت امری را نشان دادن
dispúte (n,v)	مشاجره، مجادله، مشاجره و مجادله کردن
dissatisfáction	ناخشنودی، عدم رضایت
dístant	دور
distúrb	مزاحم شدن، برهم زدن
dócument	مدرک، سند
dórmant	خواب (بدون فعالیت)
dream (n,v)	خواب، رؤیا ، (در) خواب دیدن، رؤیا دیدن
drip	چکیدن، چکه کردن
dríppings	قطرات، ترشحات
dríving licence	گواهینامه رانندگی
drómedary	شتر حجاز (یک کوهانه)
drop (n,v)	قطره، پائین آمدن
drought	خشکسالی
drown	غرق کردن
drug	دارو، دوا
due to	بخاطر، نظر به، به علت

E

eáger	مشتاق، مایل
earn	بدست آوردن
eárthquake	زمین لرزه
ease (n)	سهولت، آسانی
écho (n,v)	انعکاس صدا، منعکس کردن یا شدن
eclípse	کسوف یا خسوف
ecólogy	بوم شناسی، علم مربوط به رابطه موجودات با محیط زیست
edge	لبه
efféctive	مؤثر، سودمند
effíciency	کارآئی، کفایت
effíciently	با لیاقت، با کفایت
élement	عنصر
emérgency	وضع اضطراری
emótion	احساس، هیجان
emplóy	بکار گرفتن، استخدام کردن
emplóyment	استخدام
émphasize	تأکید کردن
éngine	موتور
enlárge	بزرگ کردن، توسعه دادن
enórmous	بسیار بزرگ، خیلی زیاد
enthusiástic	با حرارت، با شوق
entíre	تمام، همه
envíronment	محیط، اطراف
epidémic (n,adj)	(بیماری) همه گیر
equívalent	معادل
escápe (n,v)	فرار، فرار کردن، گریختن
everlásting	همیشگی، دائمی
evólve	مراحل سیر تکامل را پیمودن

exáct	دقیق
exággerate	اغراق و مبالغه کردن
exchánge (n,v)	تبادل، معاوضه، رد و بدل کردن، مبادله کردن، معاوضه کردن
excíte	به هیجان آوردن
expérienced	با تجربه، مجرّب
éxpert	متخصّص، کارشناس، خبره
expréss (adj, v)	سریع‌السیر، بیان کردن
expréssion	بیان، عبارت
exténd	بسط دادن، تمدید کردن
extínguish	خاموش کردن
éxtra	فوق‌العاده، اضافی

F

fail	ضعیف شدن، شکست خوردن
false	غلط، دروغی، مصنوعی
fármhouse	خانه کشاورز (در مزرعه)
fáshionable	موافق سبک روز، متداول
fásten	بستن
fat (adj, n)	چاق، چربی
fávor (n, v)	عنایت، التفات، التفات داشتن به
fémale	مؤنّث
fence	حصار، پرچین
fénnec	نوعی روباه
field	مزرعه، میدان، رشته
fináncial	مالی
fine (adj)	نرم، نازک
fine (v)	جریمه کردن
fíreman	مأمور آتش‌نشانی
firm (n)	شرکت
fix	نصب کردن، محکم کردن، تعمیر کردن
flag	پرچم
flap	بهم زدن، تکان دادن
flat (n, adj)	آپارتمان، مسطح
flýing	پرواز
folk (n, adj)	(عامه) مردم، عامیانه
fólk tale	قصّه عامیانه
fóllowing	بعد، متعاقب، ذیل
force	نیرو
fórest fire	آتش‌سوزی در جنگل
fórward	رو به جلو
found	تاسیس کردن، دایر کردن
fréquently	غالباً
fresh	تازه، تازه نفس
fríendliness	رفاقت، دوستی
fríghten	ترساندن
front	جبهه
fúnction (n, v)	وظیفه، کار، عمل کردن
fúrnished	دارای اثاثیه
fuse	فیوز

G

gálaxy	کهکشان
gárlic	سیر
generátion	نسل
géntle (adj)	آرام، ملایم
géntleman	آقا
gíant (n, adj)	(موجود) غول‌پیکر
give óff	بیرون دادن
go óver	مرور کردن
graduátion	فارغ‌التحصیلی
grammátical	دستوری، گرامری
grant	دادن، اعطا کردن، مستجاب کردن
gravitátion	نیروی جاذبه
gréatly	بسیار، خیلی، زیاد
greens (n)	سبزه، سبزی
greet	سلام (و احوالپرسی) کردن
grow old	بزرگ شدن (ازلحاظ سن)

guarantée	ضمانت کردن، تضمین کردن
guide (n, v)	راهنما، راهنمائی کردن

H

haírdresser	آرایشگر (زن)
have in mind	درنظر داشتن
have ón	به تن داشتن
héavenly	آسمانی، بهشتی
hélicopter	هلیکوپتر
hésitate	دودل بودن، مردد بودن
híghland	زمین بلند، منطقه کوهستانی
hire	استخدام کردن، کرایه کردن
hit	اصابت کردن (به)
hóld	نگه داشتن، گرفتن
hold úp	به تعویق انداختن، مانع شدن
hónestly	صادقانه
hood	کابوت ماشین
horízon	افق
horn	بوق
hóstile (adj)	دشمن، خصومت آمیز، خشن
house (v)	جادادن، منزل دادن
huge (adj)	بزرگ، عظیم
húmid (adj)	مرطوب، نمدار
hump	کوهان

I

íced	خنک (خنک شده با یخ)
idéal (n, adj)	کمال مطلوب
identificátion	شناسائی، تعیین هویّت
identificátion tag	برچسب
idéntify	هویت (چیزی یا کسی) را تعیین کردن
ígnorance	جهل، نادانی
ignóre	نادیده گرفتن، چشم پوشیدن از
illégal	غیرقانونی، نامشروع
illógical	غیرمنطقی
íllustrate	روشن ساختن، (با مثال یا شکل) توضیح دادن
illustrátion	تصویر، شرح
impórt (v)	وارد کردن
inclúde	شامل شدن، درخود داشتن
indéed	حقیقتاً
índex	ضمیمه
indífferent	بی‌طرف، بی‌تفاوت
índoor (adj)	درونی، خانگی
infínitive	مصدر
inflátion	تورّم
influénza (flu)	آنفلوآنزا
infórm	باخبر کردن، آگاه کردن
informátion	اطلاعات، دانستنیها
in hánd	دراختیار، تحت کنترل
in líne	در صف
in my opínion	به عقیده من
in retúrn	در مقابل، در عوض
inspéct	بازرسی کردن
instrúctor	مدرّس
insúre	بیمه کردن
inténd	قصد داشتن
inténse	شدید، سخت
interrúpt	قطع کردن (سخن کسی)
in time	بموقع، بجا
inváde	حمله کردن بر، استیلا یافتن بر
invéstigate	رسیدگی کردن، تحقیق کردن
invólve	دربرداشتن، شامل بودن
irrélevant	نامربوط
isolátion	جدائی، جداسازی
Itálian (adj, n)	ایتالیائی

J

jack rábbit نوعی خرگوش
jóurney (n, v) سفر، مسافرت کردن
judge (v, n) قضاوت کردن، قاضی
jump at پذیرفتن چیزی به فوریّت
Júpiter ستاره مشتری

K

Kalahári صحرای کالاهاری در جنوب آفریقا
kangaroó - rat یکنوع حیوان کیسه‌دار کوچک
kidney کلیه
knock dówn زمین زدن (با ضربه)

L

lack کمبود، فقدان
lády بانو، خانم
last (v) ادامه داشتن، طول کشیدن
láteness درنگ، تأخیر
láter on بعداً
Látin لاتین
lead هدایت کردن، رهبری کردن
lean لم دادن، تکیه دادن، کج شدن
léather چرم، چرمی
légalize قانونی کردن
liberátion آزادی
lícence گواهینامه، اجازه، جواز
lífeguard مأمور نجات غریق
light (adj) سبک، کم وزن
light úp بَشّاش شدن
line خط، صف، سطر
list فهرست، لیست
lítre لیتر
lóbby راهرو
lócal محلّی
locáte تعیین محل کردن
lónely تنها
lóok out مراقب، دیده‌بان، چشم‌انداز
lots of مقدار زیادی، تعداد زیادی
luxúrious دارای تجّملات، لوکس

M

machíne موتور، ماشین
mágnet آهنربا
mágnetism خاصیت آهنربائی، خاصیت مغناطیسی
mail (n, v) پست، پست کردن
majórity اکثریّت
make up of (be made up of)
ساختن از ـــ ساخته شدن از
mánager مدیر
márriage ازدواج
Martian مریخی
márvelous عالی، شگفت‌انگیز
máster (v) ماهر شدن در، خوب یاد گرفتن
másters degrée مدرک فوق لیسانس (کارشناسی ارشد)
match جور شدن، جور کردن
matérial (n, adj) ماده، مادی
mathemátical ریاضی، وابسته به ریاضی
mátter (v) اهمیت داشتن
matúrity بلوغ
méasure سنجیدن، اندازه‌گیری کردن
méchanize مکانیزه کردن
médicine علم طب، دارو
melódious خوش آهنگ
mémorize بخاطر سپردن، حفظ کردن
mércy رحم، شفقت
méssy آشفته، نامرتّب
mídterm میان ترم

migrátion	مهاجرت
mile	واحد اندازه‌گیری معادل ۱/۶۰۹ متر
mínister	وزیر
mistáken (be)	در اشتباه (بودن)
módernize	نوکردن، امروزی کردن
moist	مرطوب
móisture	نم، رطوبت
mótion	حرکت
move	حرکت کردن، حرکت دادن
móvement	حرکت، تکان
multiplicátion	ضرب
múrder	قتل

N

name (v)	نام‌گذاری کردن
nátional	ملّی
nationálity	ملیّت
national team	تیم ملّی
nátive	بومی
needs	احتیاجات
negléct (n, v)	غفلت (کردن)
néutral	بی‌طرف
níght fall	غروب
noctúrnal (adj)	شب‌رو، دارای فعالیّت شبانه
nómad	چادرنشین
nónstop	یکسره، بدون توقف
nórmally	بطور طبیعی، معمولی
nótice	متوجّه شدن

O

oak tree	درخت بلوط
objéct	اعتراض کردن
objéctive	هدف
obsérve	مشاهده کردن
óbvious	آشکار، معلوم
offénd	رنجاندن
on – coming	نزدیک شونده، آینده
on the whole	رویهمرفته
one anóther	همدیگر را
one húmped	یک کوهانه
oppóse (v)	مخالفت کردن (با)
optícian	عینک‌ساز
órdinary	معمولی، عادی
órganism	ارگانیسم، موجود زنده
organizátion	سازمان
órganize	سازمان دادن
ótherwise	درغیراینصورت، وگرنه
óuter space	فضای خارج از جوّ
óverheating	گرمای بیش از حد
ovérview	دید کلّی
owl	جغد

P

páinful	دردناک
paint (n, v)	رنگ، رنگ کردن
párcel	بسته (پستی)
partíciple	وجه وصفی
pártícle	ذره، خرده
partícular	بخصوص، مخصوص
pártner	شریک، یار
pártly	قسمتی، تاحدودی
pásteurize	پاستوریزه کردن
pass (n, v)	عبور (کردن)، گذراندن
pássage	قطعه، مطلب
pátient (n, adj)	بیمار، صبور
pay atténtion	توجّه کردن
pénalty	جریمه، کیفر
per cént	درصد

pérfect کامل
perfórm انجام دادن، اجرا کردن
perfórmance اجرا، ایفا، نمایش
périod مدّت، دوره
pérish ازبین رفتن، تلف شدن
permít اجازه دادن
Ph. D = Dóctor of Philósophy درجه دکتری (غیر پزشکی)
phónograph گرامافون
photógrapher عکاس
pick چیدن
pick óut انتخاب کردن
pie کلوچه
pile توده، دسته
pink صورتی
pínkish مایل بصورتی
plánetary سیّاره‌ای، مربوط به یا در رابطه با سیّارات
please (v) خوشنود ساختن، دلپذیر بودن
pólar قطبی
pole قطب
pólish جلادادن، واکس زدن
polítical سیاسی
pollúte آلوده کردن
pollútion آلودگی
populátion جمعیّت
pópulated دارای جمعیّت
pórter باربر
pórtion بخش، قسمت
postcolónial بعد از استعمار
poténtial بالقوّه، امکان و استعداد بالقوّه
póverty فقر
pówerful قوی، قدرتمند
práctical عملی
práctice (n, v) تمرین (کردن)
precísion دقّت
predíct پیش‌بینی کردن
predóminant عمده، برتر
prematúre زودرس، نابهنگام
preparátion تهیّه، تدارک، آماده‌سازی
prepáre آماده کردن
prevént جلوگیری کردن
prevéntion جلوگیری
prévious قبلی، پیشین
Prime Minister نخست‌وزیر
print چاپ کردن
prínter کارگر چاپخانه
prívate خصوصی، شخصی
prócess (n, v) مرحله، جریان، روند، فرایند، بوسیله عملیات خاصی قابل استفاده کردن
prodúce تولید کردن، بوجود آوردن
prodúction تولید
proféssion حرفه، شغل
progréssive استمراری
proof مدرک، دلیل
próperty خاصیت، بار، دارائی
propórtionate متناسب
protést (v) اعتراض کردن
psychólogy روانشناسی
públish منتشر کردن
put an end پایان دادن
put fórward مطرح کردن
púzzled گیج

Q

qúality کیفیّت
qúarter یک چهارم، مدت سه ماهه
quiz امتحان مختصر

R

race	نژاد، مسابقه
rádiate	(گرما یا نور) ساطع کردن، ساطع شدن
rádiator	رادیاتور
ráinfall	بارش، بارندگی
raise	زیاد کردن، بالا بردن
rate	میزان، درجه سرعت
raw	خام
reach	رسیدن به، دست یافتن به
réalize	درک کردن
réadiness	آمادگی
rebúild	بازسازی کردن
récipe	دستورالعمل (برای تهیه غذا)
recognítion	شناسائی
récognize	بازشناختن، بجا آوردن
recomménd	پیشنهاد کردن
recórd (v)	ثبت کردن
recóver	بازیافتن، بهبودی یافتن
refrésh	تازه کردن، خستگی را زدودن، از خستگی بیرون آوردن
refugée	پناهنده، مهاجر
regárd	بحساب آوردن، دانستن
région	ناحیه
régister	ثبت (نام) کردن
régularly	بطور منظم
relátion	ارتباط
relátionship	رابطه
rélative	قوم و خویش، فامیل
reláx	استراحت کردن
reléase	آزاد یا مرخص کردن
remárk (n, v)	اظهار (کردن)
remóte (adj)	دور، پرت
remóve	زدودن، برطرف کردن
renéw	تجدید کردن
repáir	تعمیر کردن
repáirman	تعمیرکار
repáy	بازپرداختن
replý (n, v)	جواب (دادن)
requíre	لازم داشتن
réscue	نجات دادن
reseárch	تحقیق
resístance	مقاومت
resóurce	منبع، مأخذ
respónd (n, v)	جواب (دادن)
rest (n)	بقیه
rest (v)	استراحت کردن
revéal	آشکار کردن، فاش کردن
revérsal	برعکس
revíse	تجدیدنظر کردن، اصلاح کردن، مرور کردن
revísion	تجدید نظر، مرور، اصلاح
revíew (n, v)	دوره (کردن)
ride (n)	سواری
ride (v)	راندن، سواری کردن
ridículous	مضحک
right	درست، صحیح
roam	(بی‌هدف) پیمودن، طی کردن
ródent (n, adj)	(حیوان) جونده
roll	غلتیدن
root	ریشه
rope	طناب
rub	مالش دادن
rude	گستاخ، بی‌ادب
rúin	ویران کردن
rule (n, v)	قانون، قاعده، حکومت کردن

S

sáddle	زین، تکیه‌گاه

sáfety ایمنی
sálary حقوق
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